

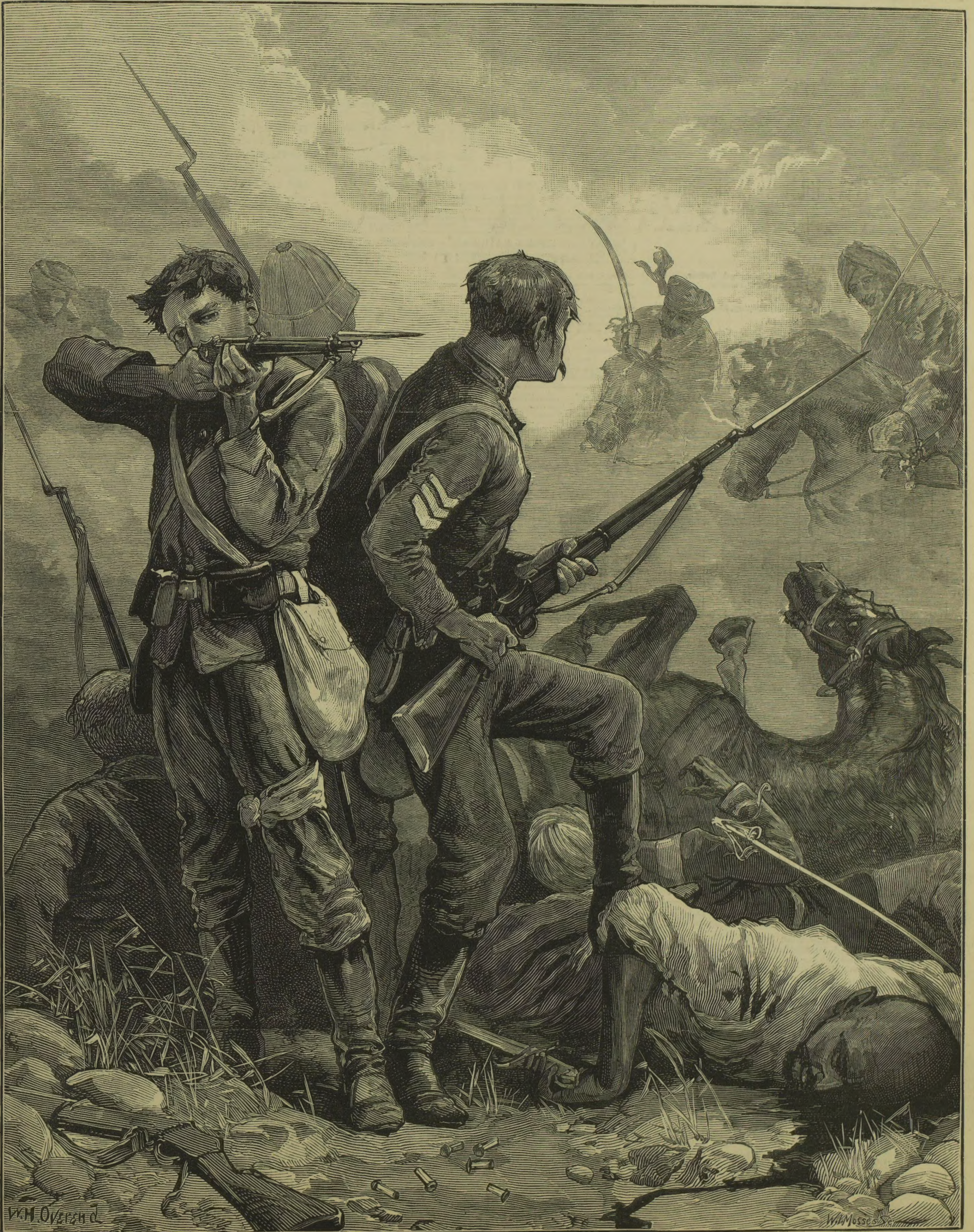
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2149.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

WITH
WHOLE SHEET SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE
By Post, 6½d.



BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Solbergo, the Hon. Mrs. Hutton, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Achnacarry, Lady Margaret Cameron, of Lochiel, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Copt Hall, Mill Hill, Middlesex, the wife of Charles R. Hodgson, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at 12, Altenburg-gardens, Clapham-common, the wife of F. Berkeley Jarvis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. W. E. Oliver, LL.D., James Ogilvie Tod Forster, eldest son of the late Robert Dewey Forster, of Findrassie, near Elgin, N.B., to Annie Worsley, second daughter of the late Rev. George Coleman, Rector of Water Stratford, Bucks. No cards.
On the 31st ult., at St. Matthew's, Netley Marsh, John William, son of the Hon. Sir Edward Harris, K.C.B., to Amelia Frances Wardlaw, only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Cumming, Coldstream Guards, and stepdaughter of Horatio Mansfield, Esq., of Woodlands Lodge, Hants.

DEATHS.

In memory of Emily Buckenham, who died Aug. 5, 1879, at Westminster, aged 43, buried at Loddon, Norfolk. The wife during six months and one week of Henry Maudslay, life member of Civil, also Mechanical, Engineers of England. Beloved by all who knew her.
On the 28th ult., at Castle Rising, Norfolk, the Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard, second son of Charles John, late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
On the 28th ult., at Homburg, Germany, of gastric fever, Granville, Walter Hervey, youngest son of Lady Harriet Hervey and the late Rev. Lord Charles Hervey.
On the 28th ult., at Homburg, in her 72nd year, Caroline, widow of the Baron von Buseck, and youngest sister of the late George Dering, of Badham Court, Canterbury.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14.

| SUNDAY, AUG. 8. | |
|---|--|
| Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. | Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. |
| Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xviii.; Romans viii. 1-18. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xix. or xxi.; Matt. xxi. 1-23. | Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. H. Fawcett; 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys. |
| St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Hall, Minor Canon. | Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Leathes, Rector of Cliffe, Rochester. |
| St. James's, noon, the Sub-Dean. | Temple Church, closed till Oct. 3. |
| MONDAY, AUG. 9. | |
| Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta. | |
| TUESDAY, AUG. 10. | |
| Art-Union Exhibition opens. | Races: Chelmsford, Redcar. |
| Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m. | Dog Show, Cirencester. |
| WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11. | |
| Half Quarter Day. | Archery Meeting, Sherborne (3 days). |
| THURSDAY, AUG. 12. | |
| Grouse-shooting begins. | Whitby Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show. |
| Windsor Races. | |
| FRIDAY, AUG. 13. | |
| Moon's first quarter, 0.42 p.m. | Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. |
| SATURDAY, AUG. 14. | |
| Athletic Sports: Windsor and Eton, Boston, Birmingham, and Southport. | |

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 p.m. | Minimum, read at 10 a.m. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |
| July | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | 0-10 | ° | ° | | Miles. | In. |
| 25 | 29.864 | 63.7 | 53.2 | 70 | 8 | 74.1 | 53.4 | SW. SSW. | 160 | 0.535 |
| 26 | 29.482 | 62.1 | 60.5 | 95 | 9 | 70.6 | 56.5 | E. SSE. SSW. | 246 | 0.315 |
| 27 | 29.773 | 64.7 | 51.3 | 64 | 7 | 72.6 | 58.5 | WSW. W. | 306 | 0.015 |
| 28 | 29.686 | 63.7 | 55.9 | 75 | 9 | 69.0 | 60.9 | SW. SSW. | 398 | 0.200 |
| 29 | 29.538 | 62.2 | 55.0 | 78 | 6 | 70.2 | 57.9 | SSW. W. WSW. | 334 | 0.500 |
| 30 | 29.622 | 57.7 | 49.3 | 75 | 8 | 68.0 | 53.5 | SW. W. | 205 | 0.030 |
| 31 | 29.757 | 57.5 | 46.6 | 67 | 7 | 67.3 | 48.6 | WSW. W. SW. | 219 | 0.140 |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 29.910 | 29.537 | 29.738 | 29.719 | 29.500 | 29.593 | 29.783 |
| Temperature of Air | 68.2 | 61.7 | 66.2 | 65.3 | 63.2 | 62.3 | 60.4 |
| Temperature of E. vaporation | 59.8 | 63.0 | 60.4 | 60.2 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 61.8 |
| Direction of Wind | SSW. | SSW. | SW. | SW. | SSW. | NW. | W. |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 12 13 28 | 3 45 4 | 4 3 4 | 4 37 4 | 5 33 5 | 6 28 5 | 7 10 6 |

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEPT. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1880.

PRINCIPAL SINGERS:—

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Madame ALBANI. | Madame PATEY. |
| Miss DE FONBLANQUE. | Miss HILDA WILSON. |
| Miss ANNA WILLIAMS. | Miss WAKEFIELD. |
| Mr. EDWARD LLOYD. | Miss DAMIAN. |
| and | Mr. FREDERICK KING. |
| Mr. JOSEPH MAAS. | Signor GUILBERTI. |
| | Mr. FRANCIS. |
| | Mr. SANTLEY. |

Full particulars at Mr. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE, inclusive of the
MAGNIFICENT CHOIR OF TWENTY VOICES, and an Orchestra selected from the finest instrumentalists in the Kingdom.
RETURNS OF THE OLD COMPANY from its brilliantly successful season at Liverpool.
Fautouille, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No restrictions as to dress in the Fautouille or Stalls. Ladies can also retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. No fees. No charge for looking seats. No charge for programmes. Doors open at 7.30 for the Day performance, and at 7.30 for the Evening ditto.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, PROMENADE
CONCERTS, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Every evening doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Conductor, Mr. Frederic H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burdett. Orchestra of One Hundred performers, Band of the Coldstream Guards.
SATURDAY, AUG. 7, first appearance of M. Musin. Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to 44 4s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 1s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—EVERY EVENING at Eight. G. H. Macleod, Arthur Roberts, Hector Linton, Arthur, Chirgum, Troubadour, Quotette, Kooly Kooly, Victor, Victor, Miss Emily Mott, Marie Compton, and Phoebe Donn. Concluding with a Comic Sketch. Prices, 6d. to 22 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet Nymphs of the Ocean. At Ten. Premieres Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.30 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back First Class. Second Class.
£2 15 0 .. £1 19 0
Available for Return within One Month
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle-steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAYRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
ROULETTE, CROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The EXPRESS
ROUTE TO SCOTLAND. EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE for AUGUST, 1880:—

| | WEEKDAYS. | | | | | | SUNDAYS. | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|-------|------|-------|------|----------|------|
| | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| King's Cross dep. | 5.15 | 10.9 | 10.35 | 8.9 | 8.30 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 7.20 |
| Edinburgh arr. | 3.30 | 7.0 | 8.38 | 5.40 | 6.0 | 7.20 | 6.0 | 7.20 |
| Glasgow dep. | 5.25 | 8.20 | 10.25 | — | 7.32 | 8.54 | 7.32 | 8.54 |
| Perth dep. | 6.40 | 9.25 | 11.40 | — | 8.50 | 9.55 | 8.30 | 9.55 |
| Aberdeen dep. | 10.12 | 3.20 | 3.20 | — | 12.40 | 2.15 | 12.40 | 2.15 |
| Inverness dep. | — | 8.50 | 8.50 | — | 2.45 | 6.25 | 2.45 | 6.25 |

A This Train will not be run after Aug. 13.
B This Train will not be run on Sundays after Aug. 15.
Pullman's Sleeping Cars and the Sleeping Carriages of the East Coast Companies will be attached to the 8.30 p.m. (Sundays, 8.20 p.m.) and 8.0 p.m. Down Expresses, and to the corresponding Up Night Trains from Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.
Tourist and Pleasure Party Tickets are issued from the principal stations.
London, King's-cross Station, July, 1880. HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXPRESS AND FAST
TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND SCARBOROUGH, &c., from AUG. 1, 1880, and until further notice.

| | Week Days. | | | | | | | | | | Sundays. |
|----------------------------|------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|----------|
| | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| London Victoria dep. | — | — | 8.4 | 8.47 | 9.15 | 9.15 | 10.35 | 11.17 | 1.44 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| Scarborough arr. | 7.20 | 8.30 | 9.32 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 11.25 | 12.5 | 2.25 | 8.40 | 8.0 | — |
| York dep. | 7.3 | 8.45 | — | 10.22 | 11.1 | — | 2.42 | 8.42 | — | — | — |
| King's-cross dep. | 5.15 | 7.45 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 8.38 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 8.20 |
| Scarborough arr. | 9.48 | 12.57 | 1.45 | 1.52 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 7.30 | 1.25 | 12.47 |
| York dep. | 10.0 | 1.10 | 2.30 | 2.38 | 3.0 | 3.25 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.45 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| Scarborough arr. | 11.15 | 3.0 | 3.45 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.24 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 9.25 | 5.45 | 5.45 |
| Whitby dep. | 12.25 | — | — | — | 5.0 | 6.12 | — | 8.5 | 0.20 | 6.20 | 6.20 |

London, King's-cross Station, July, 1880. HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.
TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY TO MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton. For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-tables.
London, August, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

The last few days have not been altogether cheerful ones. Misfortune seems to be in the air, and has made its unexpected and unwelcome appearance in more than one quarter. Grave presentiments occupy the public mind. The future has, to say the least of it, a sombre look, tending to depress the spirits and to abate the confidence even of optimists. There is, for instance, the Afghan disaster. It came upon us like a thunderclap in comparatively tranquil weather. The first announcement of it was made in terms utterly appalling. General Burrows's command, operating near Candahar, was said to have been "annihilated" by an overwhelmingly superior force under Ayoub Khan. Subsequent information has considerably modified this statement, but it cannot be doubted that the British Troops have suffered very serious defeat. The wire from Candahar was soon after cut, and the scanty tidings which reach us can hardly be looked upon as wholly trustworthy. General Primrose, with the troops under his command in occupation of Candahar, had withdrawn to the citadel. Stragglers from the defeated army had come in. Taking the later accounts at best, they are sufficiently gloomy to excite much apprehension. One thing is clear—we do not hold Afghanistan with "a firm grip." The country in the immediate neighbourhood of the towns we occupy may acquiesce, however reluctantly, in our military sway; but the population scattered over the mountainous country is bitterly hostile to our Government, both Indian and British. We know not yet what will be the effect of the recent disaster, save that it will make it impossible presently to withdraw our Military Force within the Military Frontier of India. Reinforcements are being promptly pushed forward by the Bombay Presidency, and will be sent out as speedily as possible from England. We are committed to a third campaign. We have no choice. The first error carried with it necessities which they who most loudly deprecated it are now compelled to confront. We all see the danger—none of us appear to have discovered a sure way of escape from it; and, whilst we would discountenance all needless alarm, it is impossible not to feel that a very critical stage of affairs is maturing for our Indian Empire.

The country had scarcely recovered from the shock caused by this announcement when the report of Mr. Gladstone's illness excited its deep concern. The Right Hon. Premier has plainly overworked himself. Whatever may be the nature and extent of the indisposition which has laid him prostrate, it is not likely that he can resume his post as Leader of the House of Commons during the short remainder of the present Session. Although the

conduct of business is in the hands of Lord Hartington, whose general efficiency has been tested and found equal to past emergencies, the absence of Mr. Gladstone will naturally slacken, to some extent, the promptitude and energy of his colleagues in the Cabinet. We question whether any great measure which has not already passed through the 'House of Commons will be completed this Session; and, as will be seen in our Parliamentary record, the Compensation for Disturbance (Irish) Bill, having been carried, after a fierce struggle, through the Lower House, was rejected by a great majority on its second reading, last Tuesday, in the House of Lords. There are Administrative Measures which cannot be thrown aside; but any serious legislative changes, we feel convinced, will have to remain over to another year. Happily, none of them are of extreme urgency. They can wait, without great inconvenience, through another interval of suspense. They indicate pretty clearly certain lines of policy which the Cabinet is determined to pursue, but they are not indispensable to the general well-being of the country at the present moment. The Employers' Liability Bill is the most important of them, and Mr. Dodson, as President of the Local Government Board, will take the conduct of it in the House of Commons; but whether the political force behind him will be resolute and persistent enough to enable him to carry it through all its stages in the House of Commons may be questioned. The time is short. Some of the Clauses of the Bill are hotly disputed, and wearied legislators are eagerly looking forward to a release from their daily and nightly toil. We surmise that it, with some minor measures, will have to be sacrificed for the present.

Both the Afghan disaster and Mr. Gladstone's illness will probably weaken the hands of her Majesty's Government in dealing with the questions now rife in South Eastern Europe. The Porte will instantly feel some encouragement to persevere in refusing the concessions demanded of it by the concert of Powers. The policy urged upon it by Mr. Goschen is, strictly speaking, Mr. Gladstone's Policy, and his character and influence have given to it much of its vitality. We are not sure that all his colleagues fully share his opinions, or his enthusiasm, on this head. That they will pursue consistently the line that he has marked out for them can hardly admit of a doubt. But that they will throw into their pursuit the same force, the same fearlessness, the same amount of moral pressure, or the same mastery of detailed information, may, without doing them an injustice, be reasonably questioned. At any rate, it will be questioned in Constantinople. Should the misfortune in Afghanistan be soon repaired, and should the Prime Minister speedily recover from the indisposition which has overtaken him, it is possible that neither of these events will make a permanent impression on the political conduct of the Porte, nor tend, in any sensible degree, to loosen the existing concert of the Signatory Powers in carrying into effect the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty. It is not to be concealed, however, that lapse of time alone will increase the perils to which the obstinacy of the Sultan is already exposing the policy enjoined upon him. It ought to awaken no surprise that he should avail himself without scruple of every advantage which any misfortune of ours may place within his reach; and the longer he is able to hold out against the counsels tendered to him, the more likely will it appear to him feasible to win his ends by procrastination. Quite apart, therefore, from the profound personal regret felt by all sections of the population in consequence of the present breakdown of Mr. Gladstone's health—regret, we may observe, which has been feelingly displayed from the topmost to the lowest limits of society—not a few will lament the indirect but depressive influence which it will probably exert upon the issues of the great experiment now being made for the permanent political rearrangement of South-Eastern Europe.

The recall of Sir Bartle Frere has been announced to both Houses of Parliament. That it has not taken place earlier is one of those official mysteries which we confess ourselves quite unable to penetrate. Everybody who knows aught of him must admire the intellectual and moral qualities of Sir Bartle Frere as a man. Until recently he has commanded the respect of his countrymen for his efficient administration as a ruler of men. But, in truth, his South African policy has not only been unfortunate and unsuccessful, but has disclosed in him some qualities of self-assertion which no colonial governor can be allowed to exercise with impunity. The object for which he was sent out by the late Government is as far off—possibly farther—than ever. The Zulu War was undertaken on his sole responsibility, and in opposition to the mandate of the authorities to whom he was bound to yield obedience. The excitement in Basutoland—indeed, the uneasiness of all the Frontier Tribes in South Africa—have resulted, in part, from his policy. That he means well cannot be disputed. That in giving effect to his intentions he has stirred up needless and dangerous strife, is quite certain. His policy, aiming, doubtless, at the extension of the British Empire—and that, moreover, in the name of Christian philanthropy—has inflicted upon his country a serious loss, not of blood and treasure only, but (in the judgment of many) of national honour also.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

These Echoes would be pale and feeble reflexes of social converse, indeed, were I to fail to record that the one absorbing topic of public interest since Saturday last has been the illness of Mr. Gladstone. An interest as deep is felt, be assured, from New York to San Francisco, in India, in China, and wheresoever, the whole world over, the electric wire reaches. Without the slightest exaggeration, it may be said that the eyes of all civilisation are fixed upon the house in Downing-street where the illustrious statesman—the just and good man—lies sick. Not any of us can do more than pray and hope for the best.

It was on Friday last week, at the Criterion Restaurant, that the Savage Club entertained the principal American actors now in London. The banquet was, I hear, a very brilliant one, and one of the most telling speeches delivered was that of Mr. James Russell Lowell. His Excellency the American Minister is, as most people know, a fluent and polished speaker; but whenever, I should like to know, did an American public man speak ill? I remember, some eighteen years since, being a guest at a very large dinner party at a beautiful place called New Rochelle, near New York. There was much speechifying. The day (it was August) was insufferably hot; and there was much champagne. So much, indeed, that my next neighbour to the right (he was a Senator from out West, I think) became, what with the Dry Heidseck and the torrid atmosphere, painfully drowsy, and at length went fast asleep.

I began to be a little nervous when I heard him snore sonorously; for I knew that his name was down on the list of toasts to propose the health of the Visitors: a sentiment to which I myself had been appointed to respond. "He'll never do it. It's not in him," I murmured to myself as he continued to snore. But, when the appointed time arrived, and the Western Senator was gently shaken by a waiter, he suddenly started "on end," as they say in the Eastern States, shook his lion-like mane, pulled himself together, and, in thunderous accents, began: "Sir,—When Prince Eugene, at the Battle of Malplaquet, gave the command for a general advance, the spectacle of the alliance of two great and powerful nations was made magnificently manifest; and the whole British line greeted the gallant Savoyard with a ringing cheer. And, Sir, well has the honourable gentleman from Vermont who has just spoken observed," &c., &c., &c. But the Senator from the West had been asleep and snoring while the honourable gentleman from Vermont was perorating. What an error I had committed. It was in him. It was always in him. Every American is born, rhetorically speaking, an Infant Hercules, and in his cradle strangles the serpents of hesitation and *mauvaise honte*.

In the matter of François Rabelais. A lady writes (with sweet ingenuousness) from Watford to ask if the novel of Messrs. Besant and Rice, "The Monks of Thelema," which, she remarks, is one of her most favourite books, is founded on the story of the Monks of Medmenham Abbey, or whether it is "a parody on them?" Concerning those last unworthy friars, my correspondent remarks that she has consulted many books, but can find nothing. I think that my correspondent will find quite as much as a lady ought to know about the wicked monks of "the Order of St. Francis," who were wont to carouse at Medmenham Abbey, Bucks, in Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of Sterne." I may add that for years I have been trying to obtain a complete list of the members of this exceptionally naughty *cénacle*. John Wilkes, Charles Churchill, Sir Francis Dashwood, Lord le Despencer, Sir William Stanhope, Bubb Doddington, Dr. Benjamin Bates, John Hall Stevenson (who wrote "Crazy Tales"), and Paul Whitehead, seem all to have been Monks of Medmenham. Were there any more?

And I, too, as well as my ingenuous correspondent from Watford, am a querist in this regard. Where and by whom was first told the story that one summer afternoon, when the fun of the dissolute Monks was at its fastest and most furious stage, there suddenly occurred a violent thunderstorm, in the midst of which a monkey came down the chimney? The poor little beast had escaped from a neighbouring house; but begrimed with soot, rattling his broken chain, and grinning horribly, he looked (in combination with the thunderstorm) so very "uncanny" that the wicked Monks, half-paralysed with terror, fell on their knees and tried to pray.

A gentleman from Bermondsey is mildly angry with me for having coupled the name of Parnell the Quaker with "Dr. Tanner's wretched history." The gentleman from Bermondsey should be angry not with me, but with the late Robert Southey, LL.D., from one of whose commonplace books (London, Longman, 1849) I took the story about Parnell's fast, told by Underhill. My correspondent from Bermondsey opines that I know little of the persecutions of the early Quakers. I beg to state that I have made the story of their sufferings, both in England and in America, a topic of special study these many years past. I entertain the very deepest respect for the members of the Society of Friends, *dating from the time when they ceased to be persecuted and became sane*; but I scarcely think that the county magistrates were always and altogether to blame for dealing harshly with the early Quakers, looking at the outrageously crackbrained things which some of them did. Does my correspondent remember the story of what one of the Quaker historians calls the "peculiar concern" of the young Quaker damsel to whom it occurred to walk into a church (or "steeple-house"), in sight of the whole congregation, in the sumptuary condition of Hans Breitmann's mermaid—that is to say, "mid nodings on." Our ancestors, no doubt, were shockingly intolerant in religious matters; but was toleration quite practicable in such a case?

Mem.: The county magistrates could sometimes mingle a little mercy with their severity towards the early Friends. In a case (quoted in the "Sufferings") of two recalcitrant

Quakeresses, I find that, while one was doomed to be scourged at the cart's tail, her sister in misfortune was only sentenced to "walk with the cart"—an inconvenient but not painful perambulation.

"How soon we are forgot." "'Twas not Hans Breitmann (when are you coming back to Britishdom, well-beloved Hans?) but Rip van Winkle in the play, who uttered the trite but pathetic truism. Penning that paragraph about the Monks of Medmenham just now, I could not help reflecting upon the utter oblivion into which most of the members of that jovial, graceless crew have drifted. Jack Wilkes is yet a name of power, and there are still readers of Churchill's "Rosciad" and "Ghost" (I dare say that Mr. Dutton Cook knows the writings of the Rev. Charles by heart), but who (save the bookworms) cares anything at this time of day about "Crazy Tales" Stevenson, or Bubb Doddington, or Dr. Benjamin Bates?

Yes; "How soon we are forgot!" I find "Atlas" in the *World* this week enumerating the members of a very merry literary, dramatic, and social club by the name of the Fielding, which some five-and-twenty years ago used to meet late at night, in an upper room in Maiden-lane, hard by the Cyder Cellars. "Atlas" mentions in the list—W. M. Thackeray, G. H. Lewes, Albert Smith, William Bolland (the original of "F. B." in "The Newcomes"), Serjeant Murphy, Frank Talfourd, W. P. Hale, Leigh Murray, Charles Kenney, the two Cuthbert Ellisons, H. P. de Bathe, John Bidwell, William Beverly, John Leech, W. T. Bowlby, the Hon. W. Grey, Morgan John O'Connell, J. W. Davison, Richard Arabin, T. Knox Holmes, Sam Brandram, "Johnny" Jones, C. A. Cole, and Peter Cunningham.

It is always perilous to name people as having joined the majority, since it often happens that the people you assumed to have joined that majority, long ago, write from Walton-on-the-Naze or Lyme Regis to tell you that they are only seventy-eight, and that they never felt better. But surely I am not wrong in saying that of the twenty-nine "jolly good fellows" who heard the chimes at midnight, at the Fielding, a quarter of a century since, at least twenty are dead.

They were all in their day notable men; but of some of them the repute has long since passed into "the portion of weeds and outworn faces." W. P. Hale, otherwise "Billy" Hale, was one of the sons of Archdeacon Hale, Master of the Charterhouse. "Billy," a bright scholar and humourist, was very partial to beer, and it was of him Thackeray said, paraphrasing the immortal bard:—"Take him for half and half, we ne'er shall look upon his like again." William Bolland, likewise saluted as "Billy," and the son of a well-known Baron of the Exchequer, was a jovial but impecunious bachelor, who entertained his friends in a large mansion, in the hall of which was placarded the following notice:—"The income of the Proprietor of this Establishment is not to be made a subject of conversation." Morgan John O'Connell was one of the "Liberator's" sons, had sat in Parliament, and was one of the kindest and cleverest and merriest Irish gentlemen that I ever met with; poor dear Frank Talfourd, had he lived, would have been the compeer of Mr. Burnand and Mr. Byron as a writer of burlesques; and Mr. John Bidwell was a distinguished Foreign Office official, who also won renown as an amateur harlequin, and was humorously warned by Lord Palmerston that "after one more appearance in spangles" he must resign.

Wyndham Smith, nicknamed "the Assassin," because, while an undergraduate at college, he nocturnally and accidentally slew a cat, was a son of Sydney Smith, Canon of St. Paul's. T. W. Bowlby was (I think, but am open to correction) the unfortunate gentleman dispatched by the *Times* to China as special correspondent during the war of 1857, who, with other Englishmen, was most cruelly done to death by the "silken savages." We made the nasty creatures pay heavily for murdering Mr. Bowlby and his fellows. Finally, "Johnny" Jones was a sculptor of distinction, who rivalled Morgan John himself as a teller of Irish stories and a singer of Irish songs. He (J. J.) took me to dine once at the Beefsteak Club, of which he was a member—the *real* Beefsteak Club, I mean—the "Sublime Society of Steaks," which held its symposia in an upper room of the Lyceum Theatre. I shall always remember my dinner with the Steaks with a kind of awe. There was a Duke there (I am not afraid of Dukes); but there were also present two ex-Chancellors, together with the late Sir Charles Locock and the late Sir Henry Holland. And I am afraid of lawyers and doctors.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new!" A new Fielding Club is, I learn, shortly to be "inaugurated." I know nothing of its composition; but it does not seem to please "Atlas," who remarks that "the aristocratic element, however uncongenial, is the basis of the club, and a few professedly comic and amusing people are admitted, to make sport."

If anything were needed in confirmation of the statement that Charles Dickens was the author of the "comic burletta," in one act, called "Is She his Wife? or Something Singular," it would be found in the original play-bill of the St. James's Theatre sent me by an obliging and anonymous correspondent, in which bill, dated the eleventh of March, 1837, it is distinctly stated that the "comic burletta" in question is "by Boz." The performances commenced with Weber's opera of "Oberon," done into English as an "operatic burletta," under the title of "The Enchanted Horn," the English librettist being the late Mr. T. R. Planché. Boz's "Is She his Wife?" came second. After that was performed, another "operatic burletta," called the "French Refugee," written by the still happily living Mrs. S. C. Hall. The entertainments (surely a most liberal bill of fare) concluded with yet another "burletta," "The Trades-

men's Ball." For the ensuing Monday (Harley's benefit night) was promised "Mr. Pickwick's First Visit to the St. James's Theatre."

Mem.: It was to evade the clauses of a vexatious Act of Parliament that all these pieces were classed as "burlettas." "Oberon" is a grand opera; "Is She his Wife?" and "The Tradesmen's Ball" were farces pure and simple; and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "French Refugee" was a most graceful and pathetic genteel comedy, in which the hero was played by Morris Barnett and the heroine by Miss Allison, afterwards the lamented Mrs. Seymour. The "Refugee" was made colourably operative by the dragging in (by the head and shoulders) of a gifted English *cantatrice*, Miss Julia Smith. She was a niece of the Countess of Essex, once the famous Miss Stephens (I think) who sang "The Mountain Maid" to oblige, not Benson, but the vexatious Act of Parliament.

In another St. James's playbill, sent to me by the same kind hand, for Nov. 9, 1836, I find John Braham, after playing Artabanus, in the "Serious Burletta" (shade of propriety and Dr. Arne!) of "Artaxerxes," singing "Mad Tom" in character, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. G. Stansbury. Does anybody ever sing "Mad Tom" nowadays? Did Mr. Sims Reeves ever sing it? I have a very dim recollection of Braham in this frenzied ditty, the remembrance of which, I apprehend, has got confused in my mind with Mr. Henry Russell's "Maniac," which a few years afterwards took the town by storm.

The mention of two such names as those of John Braham and Sims Reeves at once recalls Charles Dibdin's "operatic burletta" of "The Waterman," and the exquisite songs of Tom Tug. Now, the charming ballad of "The Jolly Young Waterman" suggests to me a curious question. It may not be generally known that the exemplary Hannah More, who lived long enough to have been the friend of Dr. Johnson and (in her old age), to pat little Thomas Babington Macaulay on the head (the child, with his head full of Robinson Crusoe, asked the authoress of the "Sacred Dramas" whether she would partake of a glass of spirits), once wrote a comic song. It has a very serious moral tacked to it; but it is, nevertheless, professedly comic, and is to be sung to the tune of "I wish I was a Fisherman." The title is "The Hackney Coachman; or the Way to Get a Good Fare." It commences—

I am a bold coachman, and drive a good hack,
With a coat of five apes that quite covers my back.
My wife keeps a sausage-shop, not many miles
From the narrowest alley in all broad St. Giles.

Now, mark this verse:—

Then my glasses are whole, and my coach is so neat,
I am always the first to be called in the street.
And I'm known by the name ('tis a name rather rare)
Of the coachman that never asks more than his fare.

Does not all this irresistibly suggest Tom Tug, who was "Always First Oars with the fine City Ladies," and who, as a waterman, "ne'er was in want of a Fare." Was the resemblance between the exemplary Hannah's "Hackney Coachman" and Dibdin's "Jolly Young Waterman" accidental; or did Hannah paraphrase Charles for a pious purpose, or did Charles parody Hannah with mischievous intent?

Mem.: The good lady's anything but comic ballad of "The Ginshop" is really a most powerful production. It should be sung at the Coffee Music-Hall, the opening of which I am anxiously expecting. Here are two stanzas:—

But hark! What dismal sound was that!
'Tis Saint Sepulchre's bell!
It tolls, alas! for human guilt!
Some malefactor's knell.

O! woful sound! O! what could cause
Such punishment and sin!
Hark! hear his words. He owns the cause:
Bad company and gin.

A gentleman writing to apprise me of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., having munificently built and presented a new reading-room and library to the town of Aylesbury, is good enough to speak with approbation of the small library of reference for the use of journalists which I ventured to give last week, and proceeds to ask me whether I could not draw up a list of books which might be useful to general readers. I am afraid that I am about the worst counsellor to whom application could be made for such a list. I know my own trade pretty well, and for the benefit of my fellow-journeymen alone I named the tools with which I have been accustomed to work; but in the matter of general reading I might prove worse than a blind guide. I might be a mischievous one. I should say that Mr. Bickers's printed catalogue would afford the most practical hints towards the formation of a library of moderate size, and for general readers.

I must own that I felt rather nervous and slightly guilty last week after penning that paragraph about alamode beef, and that I would willingly have cancelled the whole passage had there been time to stop the press. The lines were written on the impulse of the moment, when fond remembrance was o'er me stealing, and the Thirteen Cantons rose up before me as visions of "scenes so charming"—the *carri lugghi*. But, then, alamode beef is such a very vulgar viand. I tremulously expected to receive letters from scandalised correspondents sarcastically asking me what I had to say about tripe and cowheel, and ironically seeking an opinion touching baked sheep's head.

Vain alarms! There lies before me a memorandum subscribed "S. B., Brixton," and written in a neat Italian hand, in which I am informed that the special flavour of alamode beef is due to the admixture therein of the powder of champignons. I should as soon have thought of Swift's "powder of Perlimpinpin." My informant goes on to say that the small mushrooms known as champignons are dried and powdered or are threaded and hung up for winter use. By some a catsup (I prefer "ketchup," orthographically) is prepared from the mushrooms and added the sauce; "but the best houses," concludes my informant, who is evidently an expert, "use the powders." More than this, the editor of the *World*, who as an epicure may be considered an Apicius, Lucullus, Cambacères, Brillat Savarin, and Lord Alvaudley rolled into one—who habitually breakfasts on clear turtle, lunches on nightingale's brains, dines on ortolans *sau-poudris* with truffles (the white ones), and sups on humming-birds' tongues and the soft roes of whitebait stewed in the Launcelot champagne—is good enough to say in his current week's issue that many a time and oft, in his younger days, he has partaken of the "fourpenny plate" at that which he believes to have been the last alamode beef-house in London—Ball's, in Butcher Hall-lane, out of Newgate-street.

G. A. S.

THE CITY OF CANDAHAR.

The town and citadel of Candahar, which now engage anxious attention, have held a beleaguered British force in bygone times and have been associated with the successes of the British arms in a campaign which was otherwise full of disaster. An Adjutant-General of the Persian army, J. P. Ferrier, previously a Chasseur d'Afrique, wrote a book on "Caravan Wanderings" in Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkestan, and the unpublished manuscript was translated by Captain W. Jesse, and edited by the late H. D. Seymour, M.P. In the course of the wanderings thus described, the author came to Candahar, the citadel of which he speaks of contemptuously as "without glacis, ravelin, or flanking defence to defend a long line of curtain;" but he adds, "it was strong enough, when held by a very weak garrison of British troops on March 29, 1842, to resist the whole Afghan army of 10,000 men." The occasion of which he

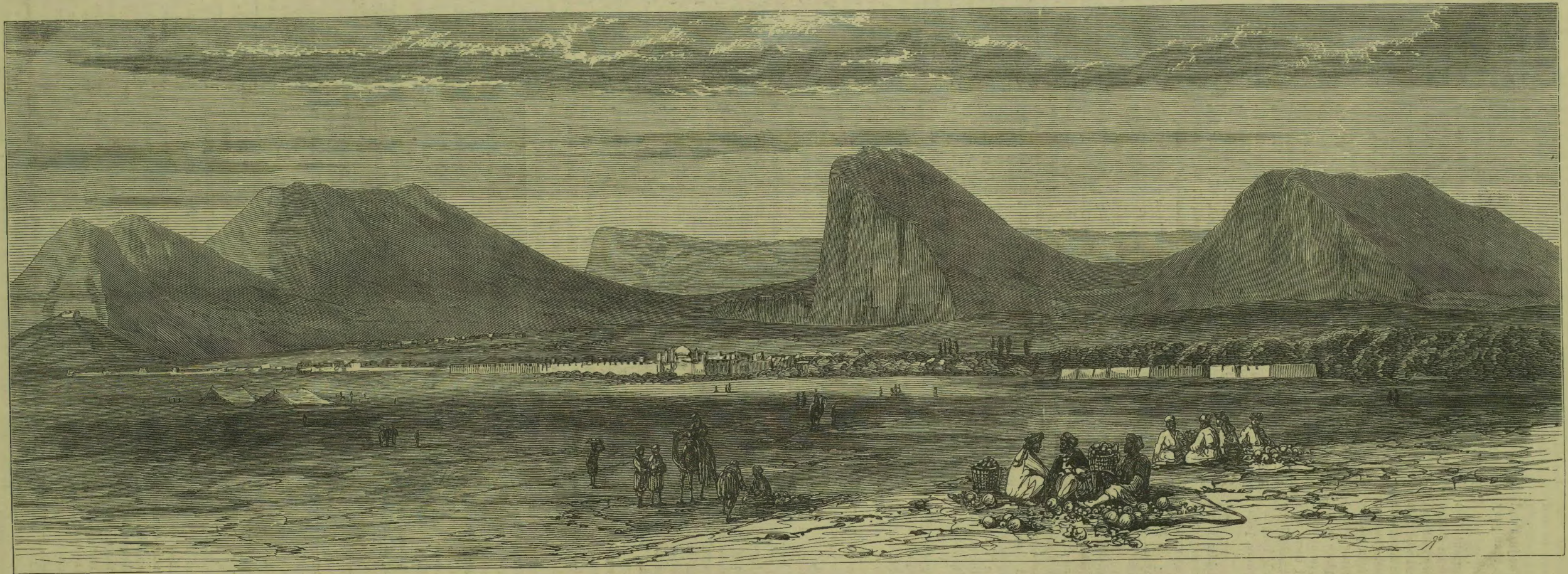
speaks was when it was held by General Nott, whose force of Bombay troops withstood the insurgents and ultimately defeated them.

General Ferrier states that, in 1845, the citadel of Candahar was in good condition, "having been strengthened by the British when they held it." What was its state a few years before, we can see by the narrative of the late General Sir Henry Havelock, who, as Captain Henry Havelock, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, wrote "The War of Afghanistan, 1838-9." The young soldier wrote:—

"Candahar is situated on an extensive level, which is bounded on the north and west by picturesque mountains of primitive rock. The city is quadrangular and its defences uniform. They consist of a wall of mud hardened by exposure to the sun, 33 ft. in height, without revêtement of stone or brick. The *enceinte* is divided into curtains and semicircular towers, is strengthened by a low *fausse-braye*, and defended by a ditch 10 ft. in depth and 24 ft. in width,

at present only imperfectly filled with water, but which could in a few hours be well supplied from the canals of the Argandab that intersect the city. The southern side of this vast area is 1300 ft., the northern 1100 ft., the eastern 1600 ft., and the western (which is, in fact, two sides meeting in a large angle) 1900 ft. in length. There are four great gates in this extensive city wall (*shukhr panah*). The northern is entitled the Eedgah, the southern the Shikarpore, the eastern the Cabul, the western the Herat gate. Besides these, there are two less considerable portals in the eastern and western fronts of fortification, denominated the Berdurani and the Topkhane, or artillery. The parapet is battlemented, loopholed, and pierced, as is the custom in Asiatic fortresses, with apertures for the purposes of throwing vertical missiles into the ditch. The towers, including those over the gates and at the four grand angles of the place, are sixty-two in number, and guns might have been mounted on these, as the rampart is wide, and there are good embrasures in the

parapet; but, such has been the neglect of the Barakzais, that we found their artillery, consisting of some twenty indifferent pieces, parked in the open space in front of their citadel. That defence consists of an inner quadrangle of 200 yards retrenched in the centre of the northern face. Within its inclosure are the several courts and apartments of the Royal palace, lately usurped, together with the rule of their master, by the brothers of Futteh Khan. Its wall is protected on three sides by a good fosse; there is a large bastion in its southern face, and four small towers flank its eastern and four more its western front. The principal angles of the outer wall of the city are covered with circular counter-guards. Such, as a place of strength, is Candahar. Even if treachery and pusillanimity had not opened its gates to us, it is not probable it could long have resisted the fire of our batteries and the onset of our troops. The Sirdars might, if they had acted with ordinary resolution, have got together a garrison of 3000 or 4000 troops, for which



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: CITY OF CANDAHAR.

force they had ample supplies for a full month at least; but there is nothing in the nature of the bulwarks of this capital, or in the character of its constituted defenders, to have saved it from the rapid fall by which two of the strongholds of Central Asia have since been prostrated. Its gates are as vulnerable as those of Ghazni or Kelat; and in any event an extensive wall, flanked only by very paltry towers, could not have offered a protracted resistance to its assailants if they had proceeded by the slower methods of a regular siege."

In a history of Afghanistan, published only two years ago, Colonel Malleon gives a description of the city which is of interest at this moment. He says:—

"The town of Candahar, situated at the foot of the Tarnah Valley, is separated from the river of that name by a short range of hills which divide the lower part of the valley and run parallel with the river for about twenty miles. Candahar is encompassed on three sides by high, sharp-pointed, rocky mountains, rising abruptly from the plain. The open side is that leading along the

valley of the Tarnah. A considerable portion of the valley of Candahar is, in an ordinary way, fertile and well cultivated. It can boast of rich meadows, gardens, orchards filled with fruit-trees, fields of corn, barley, lucern, clover, and watered by numerous canals, fed through the break in the hills by the waters of the Argandab, one of the tributaries of the Helmund. These cultivated lands are chiefly on the south-western and western sides of the town. Three or four miles to the east the traveller encounters a portion of a cheerless plain, covered with stones, and scantily supplied with water. The town of Candahar is large and populous. Its form is that of an oblong square, 2000 by 1600 yards (about a mile square). Situated on the north side of the extensive plain called after the town, about two miles from the lofty mountain called Bala Wali, it is surrounded by a high but thin and weak wall, with several bastions. Its walls are 30 ft. high. The four principal bazaars, or streets, lead from the gateways and meet nearly in the centre of the town in a large circular building, covered with a dome about 120 ft. in diameter, called the *chairsu*. This place is surrounded by shops,

and it is regarded as a public market-place. The streets which converge in it divide the town into four nearly equal districts. The other streets in the town are mere lanes, formed by the narrow space between the high houses—houses far more lofty than those of the principal streets. The climate of Candahar is very dry, and in every respect superior to that of Hindostan. . . . Corn and most of the necessaries of life are dear at Candahar. Firewood is also very scarce. It is difficult to fix the number of inhabitants. Mount-stuart Elphinstone declines to make the attempt. It seems to be acknowledged, however, that the population is in excess of that of Herat. If the Heratis may be estimated, as they have been, at 45,000, the Candaharis may possibly number 60,000."

STOCK GILL FORCE.

The residents in the neighbourhood of Ambleside, at the head of Windermere, have made a laudable effort to secure this beautiful piece of romantic natural scenery for the public enjoyment. It

is situated but ten minutes walk out of the village of Ambleside, in a copse bearing the name of Nelly Close, on the side of Wansfell, a mountain rising to the height of 1590 ft. Stock Gill or Ghyll is a stream flowing down from Kirkstone, north-east of Ambleside, to join the Rothay before it enters Lake Windermere. The "force," or waterfall, descends 70 ft. in three successive cascades, the two highest divided by projecting rocks from each other; below stands a picturesque old mill, which has been a favourite subject for artists.

In the year 1878, the property through which lies the path to the Stock Gill Force—a path which had, from time immemorial, been free to the public—was sold by auction. It was purchased by a gardener of Ambleside, who immediately closed it to the public, except upon payment of threepence. A good deal of dissatisfaction being felt at this, a small committee was formed with a view, if possible, of proving the right of way up to the Falls. After some altercation, the matter was brought before a court of law at Liverpool, and the very best counsel were engaged on either



STOCK GILL FORCE, NEAR AMBLESIDE, WINDERMERE.

side. The jury, however, could not agree, and the matter was still unsettled. Hereupon, a committee of fifteen townspeople decided to purchase the property, if the owner would part with it at a reasonable price. The terms were settled, and the purchase was effected. The Committee are bound, by the terms of the transfer, to hand over the grounds to a properly-constituted local authority to be free to the public for ever, when their purchase-money has been refunded. They are making strenuous efforts to accomplish their object as speedily as possible. The amount to be raised is £2000. A grand bazaar in aid of the fund is to be held on Aug. 10 and two following days, in the grounds of Stock Gill Force. We now present an illustration of Stock Gill Force, and commend the matter to our readers' liberality, hoping that many of them will enjoy a visit to the Lake district in the present season.

Ambleside is certainly the best place to choose for their head-quarters, being within a morning's walk of Rydal and Grasmere, and commanding all the upper part of Windermere as far as Bowness, which is easily accessible by railway. This seems a fit opportunity for noticing a newly published guide-book, Mr. M. J. Baddeley's "Thorough Guide to the English Lake District," issued by Messrs. Dulau and Co., of Soho-square. It contains an excellent series of coloured maps, the general map on a scale of three miles to the inch, and the section maps one mile to the inch, corrected from the Ordnance Survey. The colours indicate the differences of surface altitude, at intervals of 500 ft. in height; the ground lower than 500 ft. being tinted whitish green, that from 500 ft. to 1000 ft. green; from 1000 ft. to 1500 ft. whitish brown; still higher ground full brown, and so on, which shows the contour of the land very well. The descriptive commentary is pleasantly and sensibly written, and the directions to pedestrian tourists are sufficiently precise.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Under this heading will be found, in the second sheet of our present publication, all the details yet received of the disastrous conflict on Tuesday week, the 27th ult., near Khushk-i-Nakhud, fifty miles west of Candahar; the defeat and partial destruction of the brigade commanded by General Burrows, with the loss of 1200 lives on our side, a large proportion consisting of British troops; the situation of the garrisons of Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, which are likely to be closely beleaguered; the movements of our forces in Afghanistan to their relief, and of additional reinforcements from India. A narrative of the events of six weeks preceding this military catastrophe, borrowed from one of our daily contemporaries, is also subjoined; while descriptions of the city and fortress of Candahar, of the approach to it from the south, and of the country westward to the River Helmund, with Views of the scenery, maps and plans of the topography, are prepared for this Number of our Journal. We are indebted to Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph for the most important Sketches of the Helmund at Girishk, where the first check to British arms, by the desertion of the Wali's infantry to Ayoub Khan, seems to have taken place; we have to thank Brigadier-General W. Fane for one of the Citadel and town gate of Candahar. Two other views of that city have been reprinted from our former Numbers; one of them having appeared on Oct. 2, 1878, and the other, showing the cantonments of General Sir Donald Stewart, on Sept. 20, 1879. The description of Candahar accompanies the first-mentioned Engraving on our fourth page, and that of the neighbouring country, supplied by the lecture of Sir M. Biddulph to the United Service Institution, is printed with the Map on page 152. Our Illustrations include a Portrait of Abdurrahman, the newly-appointed Ameer of Cabul, and some representations of Royal Horse Artillery and detachments of the 66th Regiment on the march, and a scene of actual combat, British infantry soldiers standing together at bay, when surrounded by a vastly superior force of Afghan horsemen, which is figured on the front page.

There is at the hour of this present writing, on Wednesday evening, little or no news of the military situation. It is apprehended that the next move will be to attack the British outpost at Chaman, on the road from Quetta to Candahar, aided by a gathering of tribesmen in that district, to cut off the reinforcements sent to the relief of General Primrose. We learn by a telegram of last Tuesday from Cabul that a division of over 8000 troops, under Sir F. Roberts, will march upon Candahar, via Ghuzni, on Sunday next. The division will include the following British regiments—the 60th, 72nd, and 92nd Foot, and the 9th Lancers. The Viceroy of India announces that the reinforcements proceeding from Bombay and Bengal by the Bolan line for Candahar and the communications are—from Bengal, H Royal Artillery and another battery not named, 15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 63rd Foot, 3rd and 4th Native Infantry; from Bombay, 5-8 Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery (just started from Poona), 78th Foot, 13th and 15th Native Infantry. The dispatch of large military reinforcements from England to India has, during the past eight days, incessantly occupied the War Office, the Admiralty, and the India Office at Westminster; and there has been great activity at Portsmouth, Woolwich, Aldershot, and other military centres. The troops immediately to be sent out from England are the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, 1st battalion, from Woolwich, the 7th regiment, the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, proceeding direct to Bombay; while from the Mediterranean stations will be sent the 2nd battalion of the 24th, the 61st, and the 95th regiments. The Orontes and the Tamar are the first troop-ships to start, probably by the end of this week; they take out reliefs for the Malta and Gibraltar garrisons, part of which may then be available for service in Afghanistan.

A large new sea-water swimming-bath was on Monday opened at Ilfracombe.

A deputation of medical men had an interview yesterday week with Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella to ask for a reform of the Medical Council by the direct representation of the profession upon it, and that the character of the examinations should be improved. Mr. Mundella pointed out that the Medical Council was very powerful in Parliament, and that very little could be done without unanimity among medical men themselves. Earl Spencer promised that the careful attention of the Government should be devoted to the subject.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the engineer and the consulting chemist submitted a report with reference to the recent fatal gas explosion near Tottenham-court-road. This document, a copy of which was ordered to be sent to each of the London gas companies, urged the desirability of calling the attention of gas companies generally to the danger of applying a naked light to the top of a stand-pipe connected with the main, as was done in this case; an act which ought never to be repeated without precautions quite easy of appliance, which would be effective in obviating danger.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The political barometer without being at "set fair"—it never is at "set fair"—is oscillating within the limits of "variable," and is certainly very far from storm. The moderate Republicans have long ago come to the conclusion that, in politics as in nature, nothing is done brusquely and by leaps. The Radicals, too, have learnt to look upon the present epoch as one of evolution, and not of revolution. The advanced newspapers are preaching not a campaign of vengeance, as it was prophesied they would when Rochefort, Vallès, Pyat, and the rest of them returned, but a campaign of constitutional reform. The Radicals, with Rochefort at their head, are crying out for a revision of the present Constitution of 1875, which is reactionary in spirit and in form; and there seems, indeed, to be every probability that the next general elections will take place on this platform, two of the leading points of which will be the abolition of the Senate, which Rochefort has compared to the double-six in the game of dominoes, because everybody wants to get rid of it, and the separation of Church and State.

Rochefort's campaign against Gambetta as the leader of the "Opportunist" party is the great event of the day, and his new paper, *l'Intransigeant*, is read by everybody. The author of *La Lanterne* and the editor of *La Marseillaise* was for three years, from 1867 to 1870, the spoilt child of Paris. The *Lanterne* was devoured by the Empress at the Tuileries, and by the Barons and Counts of the Jockey Club, as eagerly as the working men over their breakfast at the *marchand de vin*. But the loves of Paris are generally as capricious as her hatreds. Paris idolises a man and then forgets him utterly. The case of Rochefort is an exception. He has kept up the zeal of the Parisians by the events of his life, by his duels, his lawsuits, which constantly awakened the forgetfulness of the crowd. There is something heroic, too, about the man, and a fearlessness, of which he gave notable proof in his escape from Noumea in 1874. It is curious that, with all his wit and all his prestige, Rochefort is not a man of the crowd, as Gambetta is. He has rather a tendency to avoid crowds and public meetings. Twice the people of Paris have wished to carry him in triumph on their shoulders—on the day of the burial of Victor Noir and when he arrived in Paris on July 12. On both occasions he played hide-and-seek with his admirers and escaped. *Ad fandum*, Rochefort is melancholy and a little disgusted with everything. But what a power he represents in Paris! Never did the pamphlets of Paul Louis Courier or the *chansons* of Béranger approach the vogue of his *Intransigeant*.

The elections for the partial renewal of the Departmental Councils Généraux, which took place on Sunday, resulted in an immense increase for the Republican party. These departmental councils are of no practical importance whatever, except in the case of the Senatorial elections, when they form a large portion of the electoral colleges. Still, the increase in the number of the Republican councillors elected is a striking and infallible proof of the progress of the Republic in the favour of the population of France in general.

The French are making serious efforts to get a footing in Central Africa. The Minister of Public Works has sent out a mission to study the line of the proposed Trans-Saharan Railway, and the plan of a railway connecting the colony of Senegal with the Niger is under consideration at the Ministry of the Marine. Last year the French built the fort of Bafoulabé, and thus brought their frontier considerably nearer the Niger; this year they are building a fort at Kita, which will advance their frontier 250 kilometres and bring them within 250 kilometres of the river. At the beginning of the year a mission, under the guidance of Captain Gallieni, was sent out to secure the friendship of the tribes through whose territory the railway is to pass. News of the progress of this mission has arrived. The expedition left St. Louis on Jan. 30, and arrived at Kita on April 27, without accident. Captain Gallieni obtained all the concessions necessary for the construction of a fort, and made treaties of friendship with the neighbouring chiefs. The caravan was then formed, and the mission proceeded eastward until May 11, when they were attacked by the Bambaras and lost half their number. The rest escaped, and succeeded in passing the Niger on May 15, and have not since been heard of. The news has been brought by M. Bayol, one of the expedition, who volunteered to return almost alone, and without resources, in order to bring news of the misfortune. The mission has thus only half accomplished its task. On Friday M. Bayol read a paper before the Paris Geographical Society explaining some entirely new details about the upper affluents of the Senegal and the region of the upper Niger.

Everybody knows the romantic legend of the captivity of Richard Cœur de Lion and of his discovery by the faithful troubadour Blondel de Nesles. M. Zeller, the eminent historian, has devoted a part of the forthcoming fourth volume of his "Histoire d'Allemagne" to examining this episode, which is of high importance in connection with the great interests of Christianity, the rivalry of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and the struggle of the Emperor Henri VI. against Henry of Brunswick, and against ambitious vassals. M. Zeller's fourth volume, an extract from which he read recently before the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, promises to be of extreme interest. I notice it prematurely because it has upset one of the ideas that I had gained from my school history of England, which represented Richard as being kept in close confinement behind bars and bolts. M. Zeller tells us that he was kept in mitigated captivity only at the Château of Trifels in Alsace, and that he was allowed to hunt and to listen to passing minstrels and troubadours. Perhaps, says M. Zeller, Blondel de Nesles was amongst these latter, and received some secret mission from his master. All the same, I regret the old and, of course, inaccurate legend.

I find in Didot's "Biographie Universelle," which maintains the old dungeon theory, that the Castle of Trifels is described as being in the Tyrol. This, however, is an error. The excellent "Biographie Universelle" is, by-the-way, not infallible. You will search in it in vain for the name of Brigham Young; but you will find a capital article on that gentleman under the heading, "Brigham le Jeune!"

M. Récipon, a Radical deputy and millionaire, and a devoted follower of M. Gambetta, has bought half the shares in the *Journal des Débats*, the political direction of which he will share with M. Léon Say. It is believed, not without reason, that this old and respectable organ will henceforward become a pure Gambettist organ, like the *République Française*.

Yesterday some sixty *amnisties*, who had landed at Brest on the previous day, arrived in Paris. Amongst them is the heroic Garibaldian, Amilcar Cipriani, who was the aide-de-camp of Flourens.

Rochefort has dubbed Gambetta with the title of *Satrape Engraissé*. The Gambettists offered a first-class prefecture to any journalist or publicist who shall find a definition of Rochefort in reply. There is no lack of competitors, but the vengeful dart has not yet been forged. The best attempt as yet is *Le Vampire alourdi*. T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

This column will not bear the title of "Plays and Players" any more. I will not go so far as Messrs. Moore and Burgess, who, in consequence of a dispute about a title with some rival company, solemnly declared that the Christy Minstrels were abolished for ever, but they would be resuscitated in the Moore and Burgess Minstrels; but I cheerfully surrender my title to the dramatic critic of a contemporary who, it appears, has been heading his theatrical notes "Plays and Players" ever since last March; whereas I have only used the title since last June. As I have not been so fortunate as ever to have seen (to my knowledge) the contemporary in question, I hope that I shall not be accused of plagiarism. As for "The Playhouses," that, I take it, as a title, is as much common property as "Money Market and City Intelligence;" but if any critic be of a contrary opinion, and can show a prior claim to my new title, I will call it "the Act Drop" or "the Cateall," "the Orchestra Stall" or "the Shilling Gallery." What is there in a name?

Old Drury were quite a Boxing-Night aspect on Saturday last, when the good old house was literally crammed by an uproarious but good-tempered and appreciative audience, assembled to witness the first performance of a new sensational and realistic drama, in five acts and nine tableaux, called "The World." Let me hasten to say that the "World," which was from first to last received with clamorous applause, was a distinct, genuine, brilliant, and "all round" success. So the audience, with deafening unanimity declared; and so the critics, with tolerable unanimity, agreed among themselves. It stands to reason that a piece which the authors, Messrs. Paul Meritt, Henry Pettitt, and Augustus Harris, candidly avow to be "sensational and realistic," does not call for any peculiarly laborious or thoughtful criticism. One does not approach it as one does a new impersonation by Mr. Irving or a new piece by Mr. Wills, or Mr. Gilbert, or Mr. Merivale. When sensationalism and realism are boldly inscribed on the banners hung out from the outward walls of the T. R. D. L. the critic has a right to look for little beyond a drama built more or less on the lines of "Formosa," the "Streets of London," the "New Babylon," with, perhaps, a touch of poor Andrew Halliday's "Great City," and a spice of wonderful "Golden Daggers" which promised so much and performed so little, a few years ago. I went to Drury Lane expecting little; but I was agreeably surprised to find a drama with a very simple yet clear and intelligent plot, replete with incidents which can scarcely be called exaggerated, seeing that they are mainly drawn from or suggested by incidents of recent occurrence and in real life, and throughout fertile in features of the liveliest interest. Add to a very skillfully constructed *scenario* dialogue which makes no pretence to be either very witty or very pathetic, but is, nevertheless frequently bright and vigorous, always intelligible, and wholly devoid of melodramatic clap-trap, scenery, and "getting up" of a really superb nature, and you have before you a few of the causes which contributed to the success of "The World." There may not be precisely "millions in it," as Colonel Mulberry Sellers would say, still, I shall be surprised if the drama of Messrs. Meritt, Pettitt, and Harris does not have a long run, and bring plenty of money into the coffers of Drury Lane.

If there were not I know not how many daily and evening papers, I should very carefully analyse the plot and describe scene by scene, the incidents in "The World"—and a rare bore you would think me for my pains. But as all the dailies and all the evenings, to say nothing of the *Observer* on Sunday morning (the dramatic critic of the *Observer* is the only weekly journalist who takes snuff and drinks green tea: it is only by means of continued repetitions of rappee and macabaw and copious potatoes of *thea viridis* that he is able to keep awake so as to finish his article for the Sunday morning edition) have given more or less exhaustive abstracts of the scheme of "The World," I shall merely say that all the five acts hinge on the fortunes and misfortunes of a wealthy English Baronet, Sir Clement Huntingford (Mr. William Rignold), who has a wicked or "hoodlum" brother, Harry Huntingford (Mr. Augustus Harris), whose energies throughout four acts and three quarters are devoted to the task of destroying his virtuous kinsman and getting hold of his title and estates.

The good Sir Clement has, under the pseudonym of Charles Hartley, wooed a guileless damsel, Mary Blythe, who follows the vocation of a governess; but the "hoodlum" Harry, strives to rob his brother of Mary's affections, being himself (the naughty little man) married to a tall and beauteous lady, Mabel Huntingford (Miss Helen Barry), whom he shamefully ill treats, yet who loves him fondly. This is assuredly the "Way of the World." The "hoodlum's" prime coadjutor in villainy is a horrible Jew swindler, one Moss Jewell, alias Isidor de Montmorency (Mr. Harry Jackson), who indulges in such pretty little kickshaws of crime as sending parcels of sham diamonds, heavily insured, from the Cape Colony to Europe, together with an infernal machine snugly ensconced in a bale of wool, and warranted to explode at a given time. The wretch is also a frequenter of fancy-dress balls; he discounts bills at sixty per cent, and he makes the most atrocious puns possible of conception. The evolution of the dramatic epopœa comprises the blowing up of the ship with the sham diamonds and half the *dramatis personæ* on board, a shipwreck, and an (very well managed) exhibition of the dreadful sufferings of the survivors on a raft in mid-ocean; the consumption of much champagne and the concoction of some more villainy at the Royal Aquarium; the attempted murder of Sir Clement by his "hoodlum" brother in a room at the Great Hotel, and the real (stage) murder of a subordinate villain named Bashford (Mr. Charles Harcourt). Then there is a scene at a lunatic asylum, whither Sir Clement has been consigned on the certificate of two unscrupulous mad doctors (Messrs. Lilly and Beck), and in the grounds attached to which there is a most forcibly organised "up and down fight" between Sir Clement and the warders.

Virtue is triumphant and vice is punished, at last. The "hoodlum" brother tumbles down the shaft of the lift at his chambers, and the cage which descends immediately after he has fallen exhaustively conveys the idea of his being completely and satisfactorily "squelched." Sir Clement marries Mary Blythe, and settles a handsome annuity on the widowed Mrs. Mabel Huntingford; Moss Jewell and his confederate in rascality, a lawyer named Lumley (Mr. J. R. Gibson), are walked off by the detectives; and "The World"—the Drury Lane one, at least—comes to an end with the long-promised tableau of the fancy ball, in which there is a really magnificent ballet.

Mr. William Rignold played the persecuted Baronet with frank and manly vigour, and in the fight at the lunatic asylum was amazingly active and vigorous; Miss Fanny Josephs was extremely graceful and ladylike as Mary Blythe; and Miss Helen Barry was pathetic, and, at need, powerfully dramatic as the ill-used Mabel. I should award unstinted praise to Mr. Harry Jackson for his thoroughly humorous and by no means overdrawn presentment of Moss Jewell, were

I not altogether sick and tired of the comic Jew on the stage, Mr. Fagin in fashionable attire and patent leather boots, and with a gold-rimmed eyeglass, has become quite as wearisome a personage as Mr. Fagin in a greasy, ragged dressing-gown frying sausages in the Thieves' ken by Saffron-hill.

I am glad to find that the little forecast on which I ventured as to the probability of there being a hundred thousand people at the Alexandra Palace on Bank Holiday was verified. It seems that the total number of visitors who paid for admission to the palace on Monday was 107,832. It would appear that their hunger and thirst was on a par with their numerical strength; since I find from the commissariat returns of the day that the holiday-makers at the Alexandra devoured twenty-two tons of meat; seven tons of potatoes, and 42,000 loaves of bread. The quantity of wine, spirits, and beer (the company being English) was naturally very large; but the lovers of temperance should be pleased to hear that Mr. Willing's guests drank 9000 dozen of soda water, ginger beer, and other aerated beverages, and 30,000 cups of tea and coffee, and that in the course of the day 230,000 gallons of water were used for various purposes. There were no fights, and not one instance of disorderly conduct on the part of this prodigious concourse of people, mainly composed of working men, their wives and families. Score one for the effects of the Education Acts and the School Board for London.

Placing faith in the variety which is said to be charming, Mrs. Bateman has again changed the bill-of-the-play at New Sadler's Wells. The bright little theatre by the side of the New River, the purity of which Mrs. Bateman seeks to reflect on the stage of New Sadler's Wells, now offers good old English Comedy as a suitable summer amusement. There is a fine old Haymarket ring about the name of Chippendale, which should stamp with the hall-mark of public approval the performance this week of "She Stoops to Conquer" and next week of "The Rivals." With such capable representatives as Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Virginia Bateman, and Miss Compton, not to enumerate the whole company, the gay comedies of Oliver Goldsmith and Sheridan could hardly fail to go well.

I went a few evenings since to see the delightful Opéra Comique, "Madame Favart," at the Strand, which has now, I should say, been played some five hundred times; but M. Offenbach's music and Mr. Farnie's brisk libretto continue as fresh and as charming as ever. In the part of Madame Favart that excellent artist Miss St. John has been replaced by a cantatrice of Swedish extraction, Mdle. Sylvia, who has a voice of most delicate quality, and sings and acts with much sprightly grace and feeling.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Royal Italian Opera-House was reopened on Saturday last for the usual series of promenade concerts—again under the direction of Messrs. Gatti, who have engaged an orchestra fully equal to that of any previous occasion. It numbers about one hundred performers, the conductor being, for the first time at these concerts—Mr. F. H. Cowen, with Mr. A. Burnett, the leading violinist, as his assistant. That the appointment is a judicious one was manifested on the opening night, when the chief portion of the programme was directed with high efficiency by Mr. Cowen, who was ably replaced in some of the later pieces by Mr. Burnett. Meyerbeer's overture to "L'Etoile du Nord," and that to Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," were very finely given; as were the "Scherzo" from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Massenet's *Entr'acte*, "Sevillana" (from "Don Caesar"), a pleasing "Serenade" by Haydn, the March from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," some elaborate ballet music from Rubinstein's opera, "Feramors," and a well-arranged selection from M. Thomas's "Mignon." This has been very effectively adapted by M. Audibert, and included prominent solo passages finely played by Mr. Radcliff (flute), Mr. J. Egerton (clarinet), and Mr. Howard Reynolds (cornet). Besides these, some dance pieces were given; and the occasional co-operation of the fine band of the Coldstream Guards, directed by Mr. F. Godfrey, added much to the powerful effects.

The other instrumental performances consisted of solos contributed by Miss Bessie Richards and Mr. H. Reynolds. The clever lady pianist was applauded in her rendering of Mendelssohn's "Serenade" and "Allegro Gioioso" and Liszt's adaptation, with orchestral accompaniments, of Weber's "Polacca," Mr. Reynolds having been enthusiastically encored in his execution of an air from "La Sonnambula."

Although the vocal music was not of great importance, it produced special effect, doubtless from the excellence of its rendering, the singers having been Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Mary Davies, and Mr. E. Lloyd, who were all encored in nearly every instance. In the first part Madame Sterling sang the air "O Fatima," from Weber's "Abu Hassan," Miss Davies gave Mr. Sullivan's "Let me dream again," and Mr. Lloyd Balfe's ballad, "When other lips," each singer having contributed popular songs with equal success in the second part of the concert.

Monday was a popular night, the programme having been expressly arranged for the Bank Holiday; Tuesday's concert was miscellaneous, Wednesday was a classical night, and yesterday (Friday) evening's selection was to include some favourite ballads.

Judging from the large attendances, these concerts seem likely to prove, as they deserve to be, highly successful. Considering the comparative dearth of musical performances in London just now, the large public which is always to be found here—even when the metropolis, by a figure of speech, is said to be "empty"—will doubtless appreciate duly the high-class entertainments so liberally provided by Messrs. Gatti at such small cost to the visitors.

Mr. W. H. Holmes gave an excellent concert last Saturday afternoon at the Royal Academy of Music, one of a series, partly in illustration of his new work, "Notes upon Notes," of which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have accepted the dedication. He was ably assisted by some of his pupils. The programme was altogether out of the common.

At Devonport dockyard on Tuesday, another war-sloop, the *Esplégle*—sister ship to the *Mutine*, launched a fortnight ago—was set afloat. She carries six guns, is of 900 horse-power, and will be promptly fitted for commission. The naming was performed by the wife of Admiral Curme, admiral superintendent of the dockyard.

Mr. H. Russell Evans, the Mayor of Newport, has, at the request of the French Government, presented a gold medal of the first class to Captain Tonkin, and gold medals of the second class to Edward Richards, mate, and Walter and Richards, seamen, all of the British steamer *Companie*, of Cardiff, in acknowledgment of their services to a sailor of the French steamer *Valentine*, of Dieppe, whom they saved from drowning at the risk of their own lives.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with her characteristic sympathy for her soldiers, performed an interesting ceremony on Wednesday week. By her Majesty's command Lieutenant-Colonel Tongue, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, at Gosport, with Lieutenants Weallens and Phipps and a colour-guard, came to Osborne with the colours of the regiment, one of these being the Queen's colour which was found in the river Tugela after Isandula, where Lieutenants Melville and Coghill were killed in their gallant endeavour to save them. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the colours in the corridor, and, after inspecting them, the Queen tied a wreath of immortelles to the head of the recovered colour as a mark of her deep sense of the heroism of the two young officers who gave their lives to save them. The Rev. Canon Prothero (uncle of Lieutenant Phipps) was present on the occasion. The Empress Eugénie, when in Zululand, placed two wreaths purposely given her by the Queen on the graves of Lieutenants Melville and Coghill.

Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood and the Hon. Lady Wood, and Captain Bigge, Royal Artillery, arrived at Osborne the next day and dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby were invited.

Her Majesty and the Princess drove out with Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Wood the following morning, and in the evening Captain Edwards and Captain Bigge were included in the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne last Saturday, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, and the Earl of Kenmare. The two first-named Earls had audiences of her Majesty. After the Council M. Callinaki Catardji, Minister for Roumania, and M. Marinovitch, Envoy from the Prince of Serbia, presented their credentials; and Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Buenos Ayres. The Queen knighted Mr. Philip Protheroe Smith, Mayor of Truro, and Mr. George H. Chambers, chairman of the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks. Princess Beatrice was with her Majesty during the ceremony. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Osborne in the evening, and Earl Spencer joined the Royal dinner party.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne, performed by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, has cruised about the Solent during the week, and witnessed the several regattas of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Queen has also visited Cowes and driven to Newport and other parts of the island.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting; and Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph has arrived as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have concluded a busy season. At the close of the Goodwood week the Prince came to town, the Princess remaining with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for the day. The Prince during his few hours' stay called to inquire after the Duchess of Westminster. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his daughters, left town on Saturday afternoon for the Isle of Wight, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught travelling with him in the special train from Victoria station. At Chichester the Princess joined the train, having driven from Goodwood House. Upon arriving at Portsmouth, shortly after six, the Royal party was received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief dockyard officials. The Royal travellers embarked on board the Royal yacht *Osborne*, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, and crossed to Cowes, due honours being given from the harbour. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went on a visit to the Queen. The Prince and Princess, with their family, have passed the week on board their yacht during the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta. The Prince's yacht *Fornosa*, which competed in the race on Tuesday for her Majesty's Cup, came in first, and won the prize.

The Duchess of Teck visited the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Clarence House, Southampton, last week, and presented the prizes to the successful pupils of the institution. Her Royal Highness and the Duke of Teck and Prince and Princess Christian were in the House of Lords on Monday night during the debate on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. The Duke and Duchess and the Duke of Cambridge were also in the House on Tuesday night.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Aldershot Camp on Tuesday, and was present at a sham fight.

Princess Frederica of Hanover, accompanied by her husband, distributed the prizes on Thursday week (Speech Day) at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne, Dorset.

The Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, has nominated Mr. Tucker, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, to the Patent Office of Somerset Herald in Ordinary, so long held by the late Mr. Planché.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Algernon Percy, Grenadier Guards, second and youngest son of the Duke of Northumberland, with Lady Victoria Frederica Caroline, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, was solemnised on Tuesday, between one and two o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. A number of the officers belonging to the Grenadier Guards and some of the non-commissioned officers serving in the bridegroom's battalion were present. Captain W. H. Mackinnon was best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Albertha Edgumbe and Lady Edith Edgumbe, sisters of the bride, Lady Florence Anson, Miss A. Macdonald, Miss Dundas, Miss Heber Percy, Lady Alexandra Hamilton, and Lady Katherine Scott. The service was choral. The officiating clergy were the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's and Hon. Canon of Truro; the Rev. G. R. Portal, Rural Dean, Rector of Burghclere, Hants; and the Bishop of Truro. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin trimmed with kiltings and ruffles of the same and draped with old Brussels lace, caught up by bunches of orange-flowers, the bodice high to the throat; and over a wreath of orange-flowers a veil of the same lace. The jewels worn were a pearl necklace, with diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of the Duke of Northumberland. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white llama, trimmed with white satin and cream-coloured lace; bonnets of cream lace, ornamented with bunches of dark carnation. Each carried a bouquet of white flowers and carnations, and wore a brooch set with pearls and lapis lazuli, the gift of the bridegroom. The large wedding party breakfasted at the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe's residence, in Belgrave-square. At a quarter past three Lord Algernon and his bride left for Albury Park, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland's seat, near Guildford—the bride being conducted to her carriage by the Duke of Northumberland.

The non-commissioned officers of the Grenadier Guards lined the way from the door to the carriage on their departure. The bride's travelling-dress was of grey cashmere trimmed with satin of the same colour, and ruby velvet and steel beads, with hat to match. Some 200 presents were received by the bride and bridegroom on their marriage, amongst them being a cashmere shawl from the Queen; a pearl and turquoise bracelet, from the Prince and Princess of Wales; a crystal locket, with monogram in jewels, from the Crown Princess of Germany; three silver candelabra, from the officers of the Grenadier Guards; also valued gifts of silver services and articles from the Alnwick and other households of the Duke of Northumberland; from the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe's household; from the Countess of Mount-Edgumbe's household; from those connected with the Mount-Edgumbe estate living in Devonport, Stonehouse, and Cremyll; from the artisans employed at Mount-Edgumbe, and from the Sunday-school children at Cremyll; and a valuable collection of jewellery, plate, china, and objects of art from the relatives and numerous friends of both families. The tenantry on the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe's estates have requested Mr. Sant, R.A., to paint a portrait from a photograph of the late Countess of Mount-Edgumbe, mother of the bride, as their gift to the bride. Great rejoicings in celebration of the event took place at the Duke of Northumberland's baronial residence at Alnwick Castle, where 500 labourers, cottagers, and small tenantry were entertained at a dinner, also the employés and others at Sion House, Isleworth, about 100, and 200 of the labourers and small cottagers at Albury, Surrey, were similarly entertained.

At the same church, on the same day, were married Mr. Algernon Turnor, son of Mr. Christopher Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire, and Lady Caroline Turnor, and late private secretary to the Earl of Beaconsfield, with the Lady Henrietta Stewart, sixth daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Galloway. The bride on her arrival was received by her brother the Earl of Galloway, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Ladies Jane and Isabel Stewart (her sisters), Miss and Miss Dora Turnor (sisters of the bridegroom), Misses Blanche and Grace Tollemache, the Hon. Edith Campbell, Misses Evangeline and Kathleen Chichester, and Miss Blanche Farquhar. The bride wore a dress of white silk, with Brussels lace flounces and pearl trimmings, and Brussels lace veil over a wreath of orange-blossoms. The jewels were of pearls and diamonds, including a pearl and diamond necklace, the gift of Mr. and Lady Caroline Turnor. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in white Madras muslin trimmed with écu lace, and bonnets to match trimmed with white roses, oak apples and leaves, and geranium-coloured strings; and each lady wore a diamond and pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Edward Hope officiated as best man. The nuptial rite was performed by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, assisted by the Rev. J. Moore Lester, M.A., Vicar of Stony Stratford. The Countess of Galloway entertained the wedding party at breakfast at her residence in Eaton-square. The Earl of Beaconsfield was unable to be present owing to urgent Parliamentary business. The bride and bridegroom left for Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, the seat of Viscount Emlyn, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of plum-coloured velvet, with Sicilienne silk and lace, with bonnet to match. The wedding presents were nearly 300 in number, including from the cottagers of Stoke Rochford village a pair of silver candlesticks; the servants of Stoke Rochford, gilt drawing-room clock and ornaments; and the Countess Dowager of Galloway's servants, a Dresden china duplex lamp.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Southwell Trafford to the Hon. Eleanor Mary Petre, will take place on the 25th inst., at Felix Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

The marriage between the Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, eldest son of Lord and Lady Brabourne, and Miss Amy Beaumont, youngest daughter of Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont, is fixed for the first week in November.

Marrriages are arranged between Mr. Robert Wilmot, only son of Mr. Montagu Wilmot, of Norton House, Glamorgan-shire, and Lady Flora North, only daughter of the late Lord North, and sister of the present Earl of Guildford; and between Captain R. A. Montgomery, Royal Artillery, second son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, and Miss Maud Gosling, second daughter of Mr. Richard Gosling, of Ecclesfield, near Staines.

Captain the Hon. W. Lloyd Howard and Captain T. H. Garrett, of the 16th Lancers, were on Tuesday fined £4 7s. at Fareham, near Portsmouth, for setting two dogs to worry a cat.

At a meeting of the renters of Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday last a report of the renters' committee was read. It stated that the theatre is now let to a satisfactory tenant, Mr. Augustus Harris. The theatre is in both structural and decorative repair; it is let for five years from Oct. 9, 1879, at £5000 a year for three years, and also let for a further period of two years at £6000 a year, subject to a condition that enables the tenant to determine his holding at the expiration of the three years' term at £5000 annual rent, with the additional rent of £10 for each performance beyond 200. It is added, "Your committee are of opinion, considering the cost and size of your theatre, its historical associations, that it is the home of the Christmas pantomime, and that the theatre has been repeatedly shown to be eminently adapted for Italian Opera and grand spectacular theatrical exhibitions of every kind and description, that at a rent of between £5000 and £6000 it is the cheapest theatre in the metropolis, and they venture to hope that the lessee will at his yearly balance find that, large as the establishment is, that large as the anxiety and trouble of management of so considerable an undertaking necessarily must be, the issue to him will be such as his enterprise and skill deserves." The committee add that the arrangements for extinguishing fire are highly satisfactory.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

AUGUST 7, 1880.

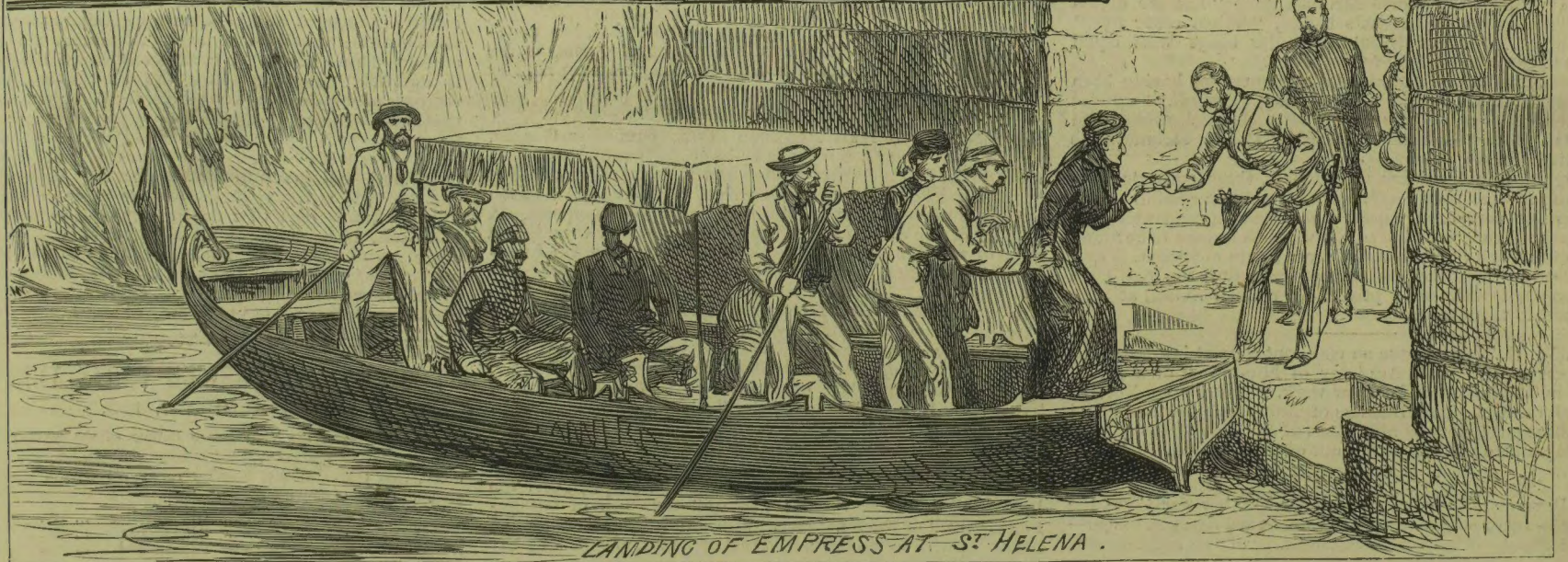
The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

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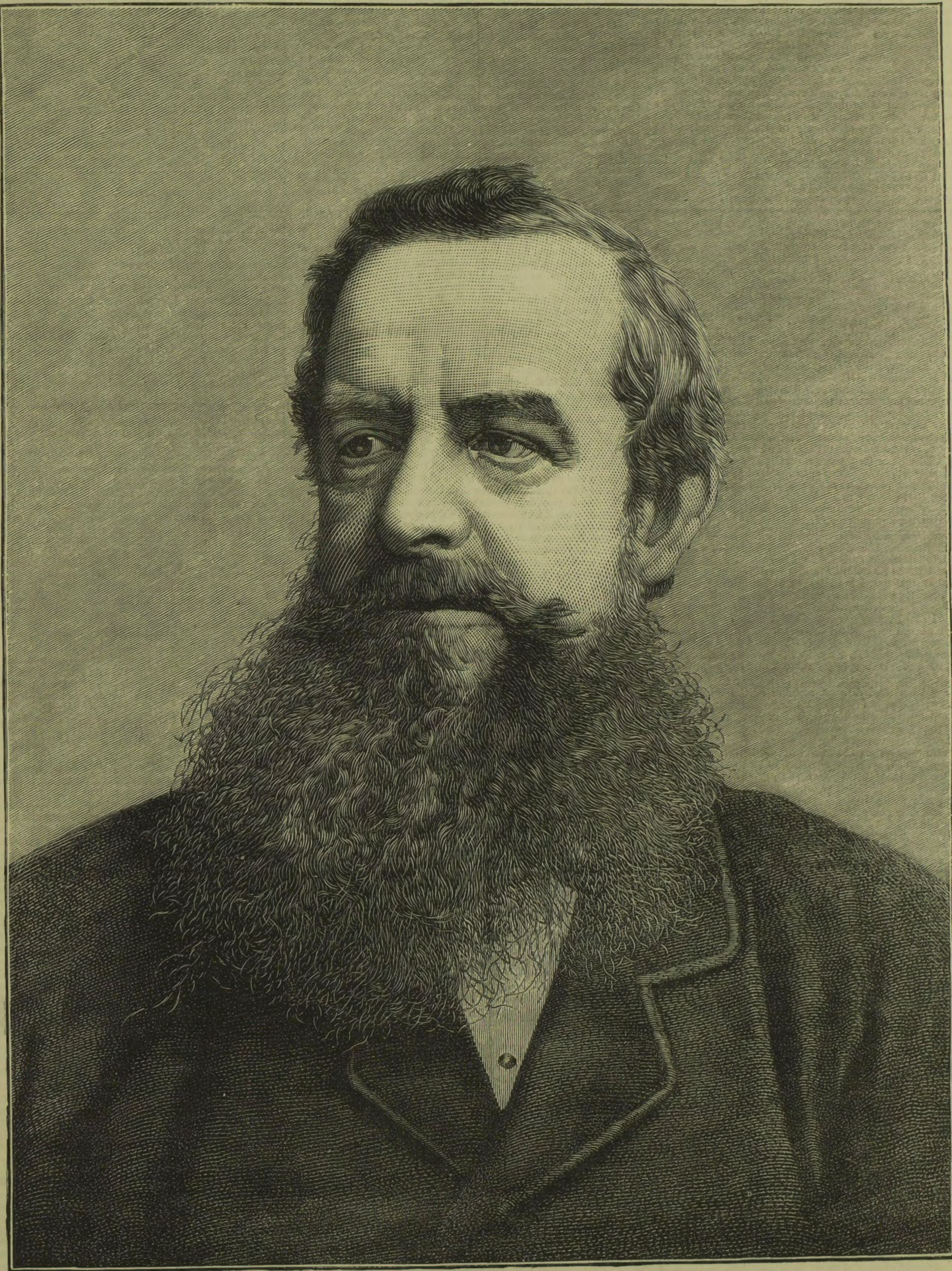
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EMPERESS EUGENIE AT THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON I.



LANDING OF EMPRESS AT ST. HELENA.



THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, VICEROY OF INDIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The appointment by Mr. Gladstone of the Marquis of Ripon, who six years ago joined the Roman Catholic Church, to this great office of State, as the representative of her Majesty in the Indian Empire, was made an occasion for a hostile agitation, working upon the Protestant jealousies of Englishmen and Scotchmen, against the present Liberal Government. That unworthy and utterly groundless appeal to blind religious antipathy and to obsolete maxims of political exclusiveness, has spent its passing strength in a vain expression of affected alarm, and in the self-exposure of vulgar and ignorant folly. It needed only to be pointed out that the administration of civil and military rule in the Asiatic dominions which are inhabited by a vast heathen and Mussulman population should be the last employment that ought to be monopolised by members of the Established Church of England. One of those who lately held that office, the Earl of Northbrook, speaking the other day in the House of Lords, made a very effective answer to those who object to Lord Ripon's appointment on the ground of his religious opinions. "There is probably no office under the Crown," he said, "in which the occupier has less to do with religious questions of any kind, connected with either the Protestant or the Catholic Church, than the office of Viceroy of India. During the four years that I was Viceroy I can hardly remember a single instance in which a question connected with the ecclesiastical establishments of India came before me." And Lord Northbrook went on to say, "the miserable law having been struck off the Statute-book which placed our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects under disability from serving the Crown, it seems to me that the simple question was whether the noble Marquis was the most fitting man to be sent to India, and not whether he was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant."

This being "the simple question" of political interest upon the recent appointment of Lord Ripon, we have little else to do, in our biographical commentary here, than to mention, however briefly, the public services he has rendered to his country during the past thirty years, in both Houses of Parliament, and in several administrative posts of great utility and responsibility, though since the year 1874 he has rather seemed to choose a private life.

The Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Bart., Earl de Grey, and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, Knight of the Garter, is in the fifty-third year of his age. His father was the late Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, who was Prime Minister in 1827, and held afterwards the offices of Colonial Secretary, Lord Privy Seal, and President of the Board of Control for India. He married the only daughter and coheir of the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. Their son, the subject of this memoir, was born Oct. 24, 1827. The father was created Viscount Goderich in that year, and in 1833 was advanced to the earldom of Ripon. He was second son of Lord Grantham, a diplomatist and placeman of the Georgian era, whose elder son became Earl de Grey in 1833, this earldom descending, by the terms of letters patent granted in 1816, from his aunt, Countess de Grey and Baroness Lucas.

Viscount Goderich, as the present Viceroy of India was commonly styled in his father's lifetime, began life, in 1849, as *attaché* to a special embassy to Brussels. At the general election of 1852 he was sent to the House of Commons as M.P. for Hull, but next year left that seat to contest Huddersfield, which he won for the Liberals, and in 1857 was elected for the West Riding. He succeeded his father, as Earl of Ripon, in January, 1859, thereby entering the House of Lords. In November of the same year, by the death of his uncle, he became also Earl de Grey. He was known as Earl de Grey and Ripon till June, 1871, when he was raised to the rank of Marquis, as a reward for negotiating the Treaty of Washington.

As a consistent and diligent member of the Whig party, under the leadership of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, allied with the Peelites or Conservative Liberals, Lord Goderich took his share in the debates a quarter of a century ago, especially those concerning administrative reform. Soon after entering the Upper House as Earl of Ripon, in 1859, he was appointed by Lord Herbert of Lea to be Under-Secretary of State for War; and in February, 1861, when the India Office was intrusted to Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Earl de Grey and Ripon was made Under-Secretary for India. That two such eminent departmental Ministers should have successively preferred him as their subordinate in their different branches of Government service, is a very high proof of the reputation he had already earned for business-like efficiency, and for practical discretion in the management of complicated details. His course of subsequent official promotion was directed along the same lines; thus in April, 1863, upon the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, then Secretary for War, Earl de Grey and Ripon took his place at the War Office; and in February, 1866, he became Secretary of State for India, in Lord Russell's last Ministry, filling the place of Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax. These official experiences must be allowed to be exactly those which are most likely to have qualified him for the duties of Viceroy of India in time of war. They will bear comparison, at any rate, with the antecedents of Lord Lytton, whose entire public life had been spent in diplomacy at several European Courts, and who knew as little of India as he did of war till he was sent out there by Lord Beaconsfield, and plunged by Lord Salisbury's rash enterprise into the disastrous invasion of Afghanistan.

The chief work performed by Lord Ripon as one of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry coming into power in 1868, was the settlement of our perilous and ungracious dispute with the United States of America upon the question of compensation for damages caused by the equipment here of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers at sea, to prey on the commerce of the Northern States. It is true that the attorney-like sharpness of diplomatic agents for the United States took advantage of a certain vagueness and slackness in the terms of the international convention prepared by a Joint High Commission, of which Earl de Grey and Ripon was head. We fear it cannot be denied that the want of technical diplomatic skill in framing that document left an unperceived opening for exorbitant pecuniary demands, enormously transcending the proper scope of the agreed arbitration, and resembling a huge American practical joke. Before this startling perversion of the original agreement, which had been fairly and honourably intended by the representatives of both nations, suddenly arose to disturb the harmonious progress of that important affair, much credit was freely allowed to his Lordship for his conduct of the negotiations at Washington. He had been made a Knight of the Garter in 1869, and was created Marquis of Ripon in 1871, for merits and services which nobody was then inclined to deny. The worst that can be said of it is that he had inadvertently blundered in overlooking a possible misinterpretation of the Treaty which he assisted to prepare; but the Foreign Secretary of that period must bear some part of the blame. The Marquis of Ripon is not, like Lord Lytton, a trained professional diplomatist, and we do not suppose he will ever be thought of as a Secretary

of State for Foreign Affairs. As Lord President of the Council, with Mr. Forster as Vice-President, he has created the existing system of elementary education.

This is all that can be said, within our limited space at present, of his political services in former Liberal Administrations. The integrity and vigour of his character, his thoroughgoing earnestness of purpose and fidelity to principle, are recognised by friends, and not less by opponents. It is well known that the Freemasons of England are wont to look seriously to the moral qualities of a man of rank whom they choose for their Grand Master. They conferred that high honour upon the Marquis of Ripon, in succession to Lord Zetland, on April 23, 1870; and he was at that time second to none in his personal claims, though he showed no such eager ambition, to the reversionary Leadership of the Liberal party in Parliament, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's retirement from its burdensome duties. But Lord Ripon, in 1874, becoming persuaded of the truth of the Roman Catholic doctrines, voluntarily sacrificed to his sense of religious duty those prospective honours which must ever be cherished by an English nobleman, conscious of his ability to rule and guide the counsels of the State. He, the son of a Prime Minister, gave up for ever the fair chance he had of some day being Premier, and renounced, at the same time, that supreme rank in Freemasonry which is now held by the Prince of Wales. Here was a proof of that sincerity and honesty which Englishmen, Protestant or Catholic, should know how to appreciate. It is not for the exercise of these virtues, however we may differ with Lord Ripon and others in their theological creed, that we will join in denouncing him as unfit to be Viceroy of India.

With respect to his private relations, he married, in April, 1851, his cousin, Henrietta Anne, daughter of Captain Henry Vyner and Lady Mary Vyner, a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber. His son, Earl de Grey, twenty-eight years old, has been M.P. for Ripon. The character of Lord and Lady Ripon's dealings, as landlord and lady of the place, with their Yorkshire tenantry and neighbours, is attested by the affectionate farewell address presented to them on May 6, just before their departure to India. We wish that address could here be quoted at length, for it would give real pleasure to all our readers who comprehend the habits of English rural society. Its language is touching and tender, as well as respectful, in what it says of the homely happiness of village life, where such persons as Lord and Lady Ripon exert the powers of wealth and rank to do all the good they can. This passage, at least, shall be reprinted, with reference to their mission to the Viceregal Court of India, which is a matter of national concern:—

"To both alike we would say 'all joy.' No better choice, as we believe, could have been made; on no worthier shoulders could so great a burden have been laid; and there is no Englishman to whom his countrymen could more confidently hope that the power would be given to restore peace to India, and to confirm throughout the East the old trust in England's word, which was her honour and her strength, than the statesman who, if he possessed no other claim to our gratitude, will be remembered in history as England's representative, wise and firm, just and courteous, in the first great act of international arbitration. Lord Ripon, may God grant that to the joy of having promoted peace and goodwill in the West, and of having made national education a reality at home, you may add thankfulness that He has used you to teach to Christian and to heathen in the East, that England is not only powerful, but before all things gentle, just, and true."

Our Portrait of the Marquis of Ripon is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE AT ST. HELENA.

The return voyage of the widowed Empress from South Africa, where she had been to visit the spot that witnessed, a twelve-month ago, the death of her only son in the late Zulu War, has been occasionally noticed in this Journal. Her Majesty was conveyed back to England from Capetown by that magnificent steam-ship the *Trojan*, which was recently built, in the Clyde, for the mail service performed by the Union Steam-Ship Company.

We described the *Trojan* before she went out to the Cape, in the first week of May, as it was then understood that she would return with the Empress on board of her. This vessel is the thirty-seventh which the Union Company have built or purchased since they began operations in 1857, and she has made the 1033rd voyage effected in their service between England and the Cape. The *Trojan* is thought superior even to the Arab and the Pretoria, belonging to the same Company; and now the quickness, safety, and comfort of the passage to and from South Africa, by these noble vessels, or by those of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. (the Colonial Mail Line), are such as cannot elsewhere be surpassed.

This steamer, carrying the Empress Eugénie on the homeward voyage, touched at St. Helena on Monday, the 12th ult., when the Empress and her party of travelling companions landed there. Her Majesty, with whom were General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., V.C., and Lady Wood, besides her own personal attendants, was received by the Governor, his aide-de-camp and staff, at the landing-stage of Jamestown. We have to thank the Rev. J. C. Lambert, Vicar of Jamestown, for a Sketch of this scene and for one of the Empress's visit to Napoleon I.'s tomb at Longwood. The party were conveyed to Longwood from Jamestown in four carriages provided by the Governor of St. Helena. They first visited The Briars, which is the villa inhabited by Napoleon I. when first he arrived in the island. At Longwood Old House, which was his principal and final residence, and where he died in 1821, after five years' detention in exile, the widow of his nephew and Imperial successor stayed more than an hour. She made a minute inspection of every room in the house, and seemed more especially affected by the sight of the apartment in which he drew his last breath. The very spot where he lay in that room is marked by the erection of a marble bust, inclosed within a rail, which was done, if we remember correctly, by order of Napoleon III. The house was purchased and entirely restored by the late Emperor about twelve years ago, and has since been under the care of M. Mareschal, appointed by the French Government to keep it in order; but he has now been recalled from St. Helena by the Government of the French Republic. The Empress also visited the well-known tomb, surrounded by willow-trees, which thousands of English and foreign travellers have seen, usually plucking a sprig of willow to carry home with them as a memento of historical renown and the end of mortal greatness.

Last week's arrivals of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool from the United States and Canada were much larger than that of the previous week—the totals being 2323 cattle, 2308 sheep, 288 pigs, 6305 quarters of beef, 575 carcasses of mutton, and 185 dead pigs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the weather was fairly favourable last week, nearly all the heavy rain falling in the night, we have seen many more successful meetings at Goodwood. The company was, perhaps, up to the average; but many of the races, and, notably, the cup, proved comparative failures. Phénix scored a ridiculously easy victory over Parole and Gil Blas in the Lennox Stakes, the first event on the Wednesday's card; and, after Archer had won the Visitors' Plate on old Cradle, a field of half a dozen turned out for the Sussex Stakes, decidedly the most important race of the week, if its bearing on future events is considered. All the six competitors are engaged in the St. Leger; and the meeting of Mask and Zealot excited the greatest interest. The former has improved wonderfully since the summer, and his muscular development is now extraordinary. Unfortunately, he has a large thoroughpin on the near hind leg; but if this does not interfere with his preparation he is likely to run even better at Doncaster than he did at Epsom. Excuses were made for Zealot on the ground that the course was too short for him, and Jenny Howlett's partisans pleaded want of condition; still there is no getting over the fact that Mask beat them all without ever being asked to gallop. Iroquois was rather lucky in the Lavant Stakes, as Isola Madre, an own sister to Isonomy, requires time, and Prince Regent, a very promising own brother to Victor Chief, broke a blood-vessel, and did not finish the distance. Later in the day the American was pulled out again for the Findon Stakes, and caught a Tartar in Wandering Nun, a very smart filly indeed, except when running in the best company, when she is just outchased. We strolled down to the start for the Stewards' Cup, one of the prettiest sights of the meeting; and, after seeing Archer get well away in front with Hackthorpe (8 st. 8 lb.), while Elf King (7 st. 9 lb.) was not at all conspicuous, we were surprised to learn that the latter had just managed to catch and beat the favourite; Veto (6 st. 7 lb.), the ex-selling plater, was a good third.

Peter, now one of the grandest horses in training, made sad example of Phénix and Parole in the Singleton Stakes, and a race between him and Charibert, over about six furlongs, would be one of the most sporting events of the season. A match for the Goodwood Cup had not occurred since 1828; and it was a great disappointment when only Chippendale and Dresden China turned out to contest it. To our mind, the former seemed a little light, and walked round in a rather lifeless style, which gave one the idea that he was over-trained; while the mare, on the other hand, looked slightly above herself. The race was really only run for about three-quarters of a mile—most suicidal policy for Chippendale, who ought to have forced the pace, just as he did when opposed to Isonomy at Ascot; and, under all the circumstances, the downfall of the favourite was no surprise to anyone. It was pleasant to see Tom Chaloner up again in the Bentinck Memorial; and he had a pleasant ride on Jessie Agnes, who galloped three miles of the long course with rare dash and resolution. After her wretched exhibition of the first day, few expected to see Paw Paw win the Molecomb Stakes; and really the form of the American stable is becoming strangely contradictory. Just before the decision of the Chesterfield Cup there was a tremendous downpour of rain, which made the course so heavy that Lord Clive (8 st. 1 lb.), who likes hard ground, never showed to the least advantage. The luckless Sword Dance (6 st. 7 lb.) ran well, but Victor Emanuel (6 st. 7 lb.) had matters all his own way some distance from home. The Queen's Plate, which brought Roehampton, Thurio, and Inval to the post, afforded one of the best races of the meeting. Inval made running at a capital pace for a mile and a half, when he was done with, and a pretty finish between the other pair resulted in Thurio's success, the strong pace throughout being all in his favour.

Compared with most of those that have preceded it, the sale of the Sandgate yearlings on Saturday last was a great success. A beautiful colt by Rosicrucian—Adrastra, and, therefore, half-brother to Favo and Favorita, made 1250 gs., the highest price of the day, and then came a sweet filly by Adventurer—Chic (840 gs.). A good many other remunerative, though by no means sensational, prices were obtained, and, finally, the thirty lots brought in an average of 265 gs.

"Drawn on account of rain" has been the melancholy termination to many important cricket matches of late, and we have little to chronicle this week. "Gentlemen v. Players of the North" ended in favour of the professionals by three wickets; the scoring on both sides was small, but Mycroft bowled in fine form. Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire by seven wicket, but Australia v. Gloucestershire, England v. Kent, and Surrey v. Sussex, are all unfinished at the time of writing.

The annual meeting of the National Archery Society, the chief toxophilite event of the season, took place at Shrewsbury on Wednesday and Thursday, last week. The winners of the principal prizes, the societies to which they belong, and the scores made by each, are subjoined:—Ladies' first gross score, £15, Mrs. Leigh, Cheltenham Archers, 600; second, £13, Mrs. Horniblow, Grand National, 593; third, £11, Mrs. Butt, West Kent, 589; fourth, £10, Mrs. Marshall, East Sheen, 569; fifth, £9, Mrs. Everett, Tytherly Park, 539; sixth, £8, Ainsworth, North Lonsdale, 496; seventh, £7, Mrs. Ainsiv, North Lonsdale, 496; eighth, £6, Miss Leigh, Cheltenham Archers, 489. Gentlemen's first gross score, £15, Mr. Palaret, Royal Toxophilites, 897; second, £13, Mr. Everett, Royal Toxophilites, 762; third, £11, Mr. Rimmington, Royal Toxophilites, 632; fourth, £10, Captain Allen, Wye Archers, 632; fifth, £9, Nesham, Mid-Surrey, 576; sixth, £8, Mr. Phillips, Barnsdale Archers, 575.

The programme for the week of the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta opened with the annual meeting and dinner on Monday, at Cowes—Earl Wilton, the Commodore, presiding. The Prince of Wales was present, and amongst the new members elected was the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. Later in the day Prince Batthyany entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales and the majority of the members of the squadron at Eaglehurst Castle. The sailing began on Tuesday for the Queen's Cup, which was won by the Prince of Wales's cutter *Formosa*, in which his Royal Highness himself sailed; on Wednesday the Royal Yacht Squadron's prize of £150 was sailed for, open to cutters and yawls of not less than thirty tons belonging to any Royal Yacht Club; Thursday's sailing for the Town Cup—a piece of plate valued £100—open to all yachts over thirty tons, and belonging to any club; and on Friday the sailing closes with a squadron-match for a £100 prize, open to any recognised club. On Tuesday the *Samoena* won the £100 prize, and the *Latona* the second prize of £50; the *Vandana*, from whom much had been expected, lost much time by going on the wrong side of the mark-boat.

The race for "Doggett's Coat and Badge" and some minor prizes was rowed last Saturday afternoon between London Bridge and Chelsea. There were six competitors, and the principal prize was won by W. J. Cobb, of Putney.

Mr. William Chuteman, of Bow Works, Sheffield, was on Tuesday elected Master Cutler, in succession to Mr. J. B. Jackson, retired.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, when he smilingly picked his way with accustomed ease and deliberation to the centre seat on the front Opposition bench on Monday, looked unusually well. His Lordship's sojourn at Hughenden to see the roses bloom had evidently been of benefit to his health. The consciousness that he and his noble friends would be once again in a large majority may have been additionally cheering to his Lordship. Rarely of late years has there been so great an assemblage of Peers. The Conservative side was more than full, and the Ministerial benches were thickly occupied. Tearing themselves away from umbrageous retreats on the Continent, the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Cairns had returned to swell the chorus against the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland Bill. In both the side galleries and in the balconies near the Throne Peers sat, and whilst the sunbeams shone through the stained-glass windows they may be almost said, in the glowing language of a *Times* leader-writer, to have "presented a spectacle of unsurpassed brilliancy." But when the sun sank, the lines of ladies in dark rather than bright morning dresses added little more than their natural vivacity to the scene. It may be mentioned that among the most interested listeners, or, perhaps, eyewitnesses, were the occupants of the Royal balcony, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck; and the varying throng of Ministers and ex-Ministers, who from the space before the Throne possibly cast covetous glances now and then towards the seats filled by hereditary legislators.

The audience was ready. So was the piece, rehearsed and amended with infinite care in the Lower House. But ere the curtain was drawn up on the principal play, Lord Kimberley had to perform his one-act part. The Secretary for the Colonies went through his task well. It was an ungrateful thing to do; but, with the requisite mingling of firmness and tact, Lord Kimberley announced that Sir Bartle Frere had been recalled from South Africa, and the announcement elicited no comment.

Earl Granville then rose. The speech in which the noble Earl moved the second reading of the measure for granting compensation to evicted tenants in Ireland was generally agreed to be the most effectively delivered address that has been heard from him for some time. The Foreign Secretary repeated, in his own clear way, the Ministerial argument that it was the exceptionally great number of evictions during the period of deep distress in Ireland which induced the Government to introduce this bill as a temporary and exceptional measure only. The sting was taken out of Earl Grey's amendment, that the bill be read the second time that day three months, by Earl Granville's trenchant remark that within the past quarter of a century no considerable measure had been introduced which had not been denounced by the noble Earl. Laughter greeted this sally, as it did Lord Granville's later appeal to the noble Earl, who was addressing the Conservative benches, to "Turn this way: they are converted!" Earl Grey stoutly continued his adverse criticism of the bill, which would, he argued, drive capital away from Ireland by rendering the payment of rent uncertain. Lords Emily and Waverley defended the bill from different points of view, and Lords Lansdowne, Dunraven, and Waterford regretted they had to attack it.

The Earl of Derby made a well-reasoned and impartial speech. The gist of it was that it might have been better if the bill had never been introduced, but that, as the House of Commons had passed it, and the Irish People expected it, it would be better to so amend it in Committee as to limit its operation to a twelvemonth and restrict it to a smaller class. The slashing speech of the Marquis of Salisbury was not altogether free from the personal attack on Lord Derby that the noble Marquis has presumably taken a delight in since he coupled the noble Earl's name with that of an infamous character in English history; and a stronger member of the Ministry than Lord Kimberley might have been found to reply to Lord Salisbury's unreserved condemnation of the bill.

Earl Cairns resumed the debate on Tuesday before another exceptionally large assemblage of peers and peeresses. His was an exhaustive and exhausting speech, too long by half, the multiplicity of detail weakening the effect of his arguments against the bill. His Lordship compared the action of the Government to the man who, touched by a charity sermon, put his hand into the pockets of his neighbour to gain a contribution to the plate. But this was an unjust and ungenerous allegation, replied the Lord Chancellor, the fact being that whereas the late Government only contributed £750,000 to the alleviation of Irish distress, the present Government had increased the amount to £1,500,000. Lord Selborne also reminded the House that the bad harvest of the past year meant a loss of over ten millions sterling to the peasantry, whom the Ministry proposed to help over their period of difficulty by means of this and its companion measure. The Duke of Somerset was not to be hindered from denouncing the measure; nor was the Earl of Zetland. Lord Monck put in a plea for the poor bill. But Lord Cranbrook only assailed it with the greater vehemence, finding a foe more worthy his steel, in the Duke of Argyll, to whom the Earl of Beaconsfield replied in a retrospective speech dwelling mainly on the action of the Tory Party on the lines of the Devon Commission, and holding that up as an example for Earl Granville to follow in legislating for Ireland. The leader of the Government having briefly replied to the point, the bill was defeated by the large majority of 231—282 against 51.

The Relief of Distress Act Amendment Bill was, on the other hand, read the third time and passed yesterday week. And on Monday the approaching close of the Session was heralded by the Royal assent being given by Commission to a large number of measures prior to the commencement of the absorbing debate on Irish evictions.

COMMONS.

The serious illness of Mr. Gladstone has, not unnaturally, rendered the proceedings of the Lower House more subdued than when the irreconcilable little knot below the gangway on the Opposition side—a knot in which Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gorst, and Sir H. Drummond-Wolff seemed to have inextricably tied themselves—strove night after night to badger the Prime Minister. Some of the old Adam broke out, however, on Monday, when Mr. Dodson's wreathed smiles at the cordial outburst of cheering which his reappearance drew from the Ministerialists, faded into gloominess at the resounding peal of ironical exclamations that came in answer from Lord Randolph Churchill and his associates. When Lord John Hay took the oath as member for the Wigtown Burghs, the cheers of the Conservatives again rang cheerily through the House.

The bright smile on Mr. Herbert Gladstone's face as he answered an inquiry addressed to him by an hon. member in the gallery during the question-time on Monday was accepted as a welcome signal that the Prime Minister was better. If his sudden illness had not confined the hon. gentleman to

Downing-street, it was felt by many observers who had nightly noticed the effects of the constant strain on Mr. Gladstone's constitution that he would sooner or later have been imperatively compelled to seek rest and retirement. Early and late the Prime Minister was at his post. Were the Parliamentary business now conducted on the good old lines which facilitated legislation as recently as when Lord Palmerston was Premier, the Leadership of the House, if taken easily, ought not to be beyond the strength of a veteran statesman. But when, in addition to the great increase in the number of bills and questions brought forward, a puny group of members cultivate Obstruction into a fine art by every conceivable means, by usurping the special functions of the Speaker on the plea of Order, by personal interruptions which a firm Speaker would instantly rebuke and suppress, and by purposely scheming to harass the Prime Minister, the nature of the difficulties Mr. Gladstone has had to face may be imagined. This illegitimate Opposition, never directly countenanced, but at the same time never censured by Sir Stafford Northcote, told in the long run on the Prime Minister, conscientious to a fault in the scrupulously exact fulfilment of the smallest duties of his high office. Pitiably pale, Mr. Gladstone bravely struggled against his weakness on the Thursday and Friday of last week, when he stopped late in the House to push through the new Budget Bill, and the Hares and Rabbits Bill, which (Mr. Brand having withdrawn his amendment) was ultimately read the second time without division. The House has not seen the Prime Minister since the Friday evening. Fever followed a chill, as described in another paragraph; and, pending the absence of Mr. Gladstone, the leadership of the House has devolved upon the Marquis of Hartington.

To Mr. Broadhurst was it left on Monday, it may be remarked, to express the general feeling of regret that prevailed at the cause of Mr. Gladstone's absence. A murmur of sympathy greeted the allusion, which followed a reference to the hon. member's opportune and sensible question as to whether the Government during the recess could not so rearrange the hours of business as to adjourn at midnight.

Lord Hartington, his hands full during the day with administrative business regarding India and the new Afghan embarrassment, has had in the evening to gratify the curiosity of hon. members eager to learn the latest news from Candahar and Cabul. On Monday his Lordship, in the course of a series of replies to multifarious questions, said he was not aware that Afzul Khan, the former Governor of Candahar, was with Ayoub Khan; but he had heard Afzul Khan was a guest of Persia in April last. On Tuesday the Secretary for India had further to state that telegrams had brought details of the losses sustained by General Burrows's forces, and news that Ayoub Khan was moving to attack Chaman, whilst Sir F. Roberts with a powerful force had received orders to march from Cabul on Candahar.

Mr. Mundella on Monday presented a comprehensive view of our State educational system, and obtained votes of £1,466,077 for education in England and Wales, £179,768 for the Science and Art Department, £214,303 for education in Scotland, and £10,734 for the National Gallery. On Tuesday the House sat late in Committee on the Employers' Liability Bill, Mr. Dodson having the conduct of the measure.

The Employers' Liability Bill occupied the greater part of Wednesday afternoon, when Sir Edward Watkin's amendment to exclude from the action of the measure all railways having a mutual insurance fund was negatived, but little progress was made with the bill.

ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

A profound impression was created throughout the country and Europe on Monday by the news that the Prime Minister was seriously ill. The medical adviser and the friends of Mr. Gladstone had noticed for a week past that his assiduous attention to public business and constant attendance in the House of Commons were visibly telling on his strength, but all attempts to induce him to spare himself failed. During the whole of Friday morning, last week, he was actively engaged in the transaction of official business in Downing-street, and in consultation on Afghan affairs, and was so busily employed that he did not permit himself time to take refreshment during the day. During the afternoon sitting he did not feel well. In the evening he attempted to keep an engagement to dine with Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and on his arrival in fulfilment of the appointment complained of being ill. During dinner he was compelled to retire from the table, and soon afterwards felt so seriously unwell that he went home. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone breakfasted in bed, and on rising and attempting to work as usual was attacked by shivering fits. There was a Cabinet Council summoned for two o'clock, and it had been his intention after the Council to go into the country to Mill Hill, where he had been passing some recent Sundays, and in the hope of carrying out his programme he endeavoured to disregard and shake off his cold. Mrs. Gladstone, however, took a juster view of the case. Dr. Clark was sent for, and finding considerable fever, and a temperature of 103 deg., at once sent his patient to bed. On Sunday morning the following bulletin was issued:—

10, Downing-street, Aug. 1 (8.30 a.m.)
Mr. Gladstone, having got chilled when exhausted, is suffering from some congestion of the base of the left lung, with fever. The fever, however, has abated during the night, and the local symptoms are not increased.
(Signed) ANDREW CLARK.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Mr. Gladstone's colleagues made repeated inquiries, and were duly informed by Mr. Herbert Gladstone of the gradual lessening of the fever. On Monday Mr. Gladstone was seen by Sir William Jenner as well as Dr. Clark; and afterwards they jointly issued the following reassuring bulletin:—"Mr. Gladstone is doing as well as could be expected, but the fever continues." So great was the excitement caused by the news of the Prime Minister's illness that telegrams from all parts of the empire and the Continent constantly arrived in Downing-street. Over 2000 people, it is estimated, called personally on Monday alone, and about 1000 cards were left. Lord Rowton visited the Premier's residence for the purpose of conveying a message from the Earl of Beaconsfield. At ten o'clock on Tuesday night a telegraphic message was received from her Majesty the Queen, expressing her gratification at the improvement in Mr. Gladstone's health, thanking Mrs. Gladstone for the news sent, and requesting the latest information. This was telegraphed to Osborne after Dr. Clark had seen the right hon. gentleman.

We are authorised to state that in consequence of the illness of Mr. Gladstone the Lord Mayor's dinner to her Majesty's Ministers, announced to take place at the Mansion House to-day (Saturday), will not be held.

HOME NEWS.

In accordance with general anticipation, Mr. F. C. Burnand has been offered, and has accepted, the editorship of *Punch*.

Mr. Augustus Prevost has been appointed treasurer of University College Hospital, in place of the late Mr. Enfield.

Mr. Horace Marshall, C.C., has given fifty guineas to the fund for repairing the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green.

At the annual dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent Institution, which was held at Willis's Rooms last week, subscriptions amounting to £135 were announced.

Orders were received at Chatham Dockyard last Saturday evening directing that the armour-plated ship *Superb* be immediately got ready for commission. The *Superb* is a new vessel, and one of the largest in the Navy.

An extension of the Metropolitan Railway from Willesden to Harrow was opened last Saturday. It is intended to carry the line to Pinner and Watford, and ultimately to form a junction with one from Rickmansworth.

The Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, has nominated Mr. Tucker, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, to the Patent Office of Somerset Herald in Ordinary, so long held by the late Mr. Planché.

In the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Monday, the meeting of the High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters was begun, under the presidency of the Chief Ranger, Brother Dowling. A fête was held in the evening.

Messrs. Adams and Sons have issued a new edition of the "Improved District Railway Map of London," a guide to the means of communication between various parts of the metropolis which will be found extremely useful by holiday visitors.

Stronsay Pier, Orkney, which has been in course of construction during the last year, was yesterday week opened for traffic by Colonel Balfour, of Balfour Castle, who was at the same time presented by his tenants with a solid silver tureen.

The new buildings, comprising a spacious saloon and theatre, erected on the Scarborough Spa, were formally opened on Monday by the Lord Mayor of London, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. There was a state procession through the town to the Spa grounds, and in the evening there was a banquet in the Spa Saloon, at which the Mayor of Scarborough presided.

The Newbury Horticultural Society held its annual fête on Monday, in grounds near the railway station. The entries were more numerous than usual, and the exhibits in all departments were of a first-class character. The prize-takers included the gardeners to the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Carnarvon, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., Sir Richard Sutton, and other well-known cultivators.

The annual gathering of miners of the county of Durham was held on Durham Racecourse last Saturday, and was attended by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. Lloyd Jones, and others, and resolutions were passed in favour of united action amongst working men for the protection of their interests, of the Employers' Liability Bill, of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, and of the thorough revision of the land laws.

The annual meeting of the Medico-Psychological Society was held yesterday week at the Royal College of Physicians—Dr. Mould, of Cheshire, presiding. There was a full attendance of members from all parts of the United Kingdom. Dr. Lusk resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by the chairman. The chief subject of discussion related to the question of private lunatic asylums and the simplifying of formalities connected with the admission of patients. Later the members and friends dined together; and there were present the Earl of Shaftesbury (representing the Lunacy Commission), Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., Dr. Lush, Dr. Tuke, Dr. Rayner, Dr. Savage, Dr. Sutherland, and other well-known members of the profession. In the course of the speeches Lord Shaftesbury favourably compared the existing state of things as regarded lunacy treatment with that which existed fifty years ago. Mr. Hibbert replied on behalf of the House of Commons.

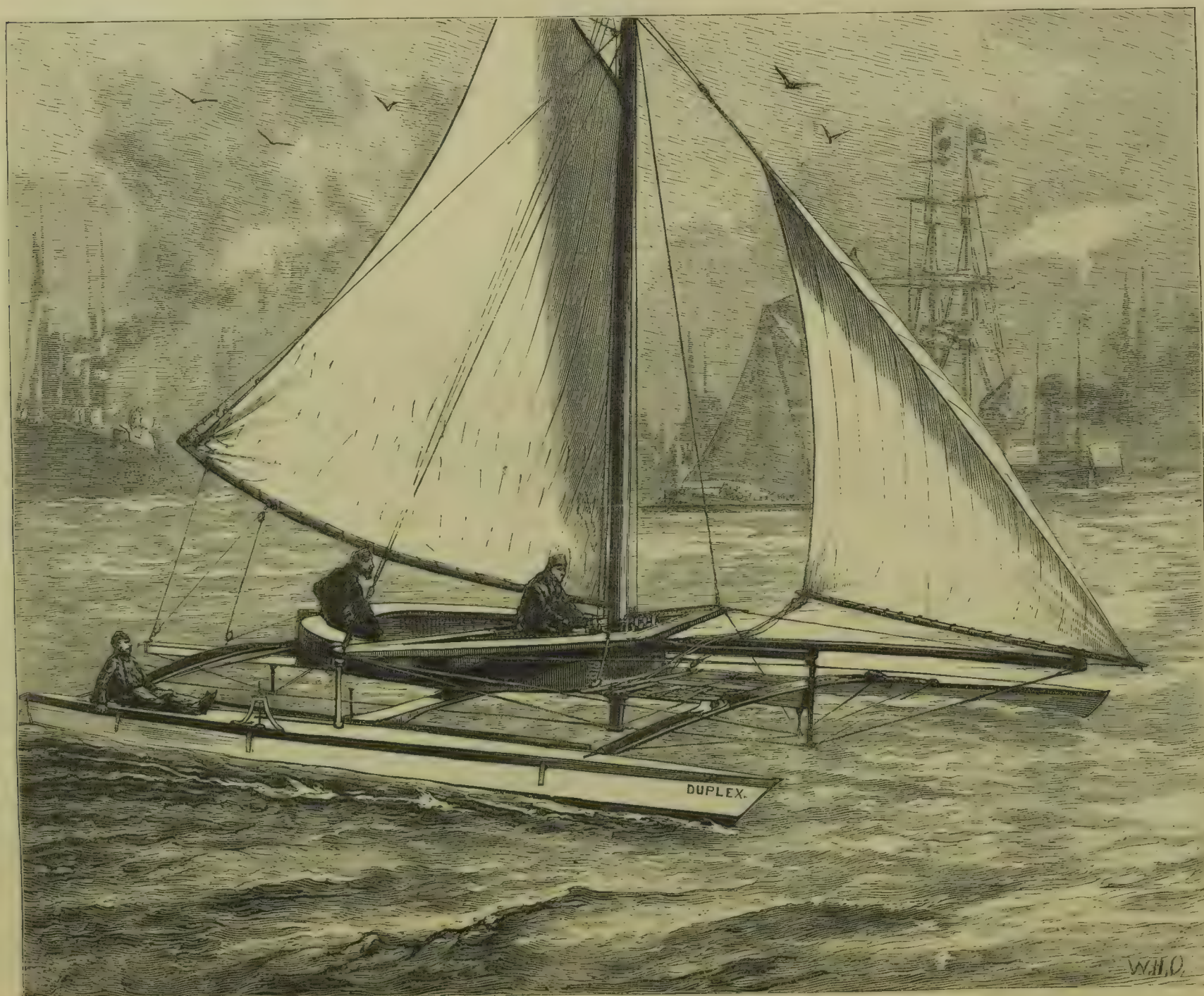
The annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Golden-square, was held on Tuesday. The president (Lord Calthorpe) took the chair. The report for the past year stated that there was a considerable increase in the number of patients both at the main hospital and at the branch institution or outpost at Newington-butts; and this circumstance showed the great importance of rebuilding the hospital, which has now been established for nearly twenty years, and quite outgrown its capabilities. Dr. Roose, of Brighton, has offered £50 on condition that thirty-nine other gentlemen will give or collect a similar sum, and ten subscribers have already given in their names. The Rev. H. R. Haweis made an appeal on behalf of the Newington-butts outpost, which he said was situated in one of the poorest districts in London, and for the successful carrying on of which funds were greatly required.

Ornithological observers in Scotland and the northern counties of England have for some time past been complaining of the enormous decrease in the number of skylarks during the last few years. In many districts this year they have disappeared altogether. Mr. Edwards, the Banffshire naturalist, has published a short paper on the subject, in which he condemns the popular theory that starlings, which have increased in corresponding ratio to the decrease of skylarks, cause the mischief by breaking the eggs in the nest and by killing the young. That the bill of the starling is capable of destroying the egg he admits, but he ridicules the idea of its destroying the young, and he does not believe that the starlings are to blame. He attributes the evil chiefly to the increase in cattle and the taking in of waste ground for agricultural purposes. "As a rule," he says, "larks do not breed among hay, corn, or barley. For one nest I have known in such places, I have, I may safely say, found a dozen in meadows, on pasture lands, and on waste ground. Now, for one cow or ox that there were years ago, there are about a score at present. Is it not possible that the great increase of these animals may have had something to do with the decrease of the lark by trampling on their nests or maltreating them? I have myself, while searching in clover fields for moths and in grazing grounds for beetles, come across numbers in recent years so destroyed. Pheasants, partridges, and other ground-breeding birds also suffer severely. Besides, we have cattle and sheep now, but more particularly the latter, put into woods and plantations to eat down the herbage there." In conclusion, Mr. Edwards protests very earnestly against the destruction of birds' nests and the trapping of song birds by men and boys, by which thousands of birds are destroyed every year.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. George William Des Vaux, C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.



THE NEW GREEK FRONTIER THE ROCKS AND CONVENTS OF METEORA, THESSALY.



THE DUPLEX CATAMARAN.

THE NEW FRONTIER OF GREECE.

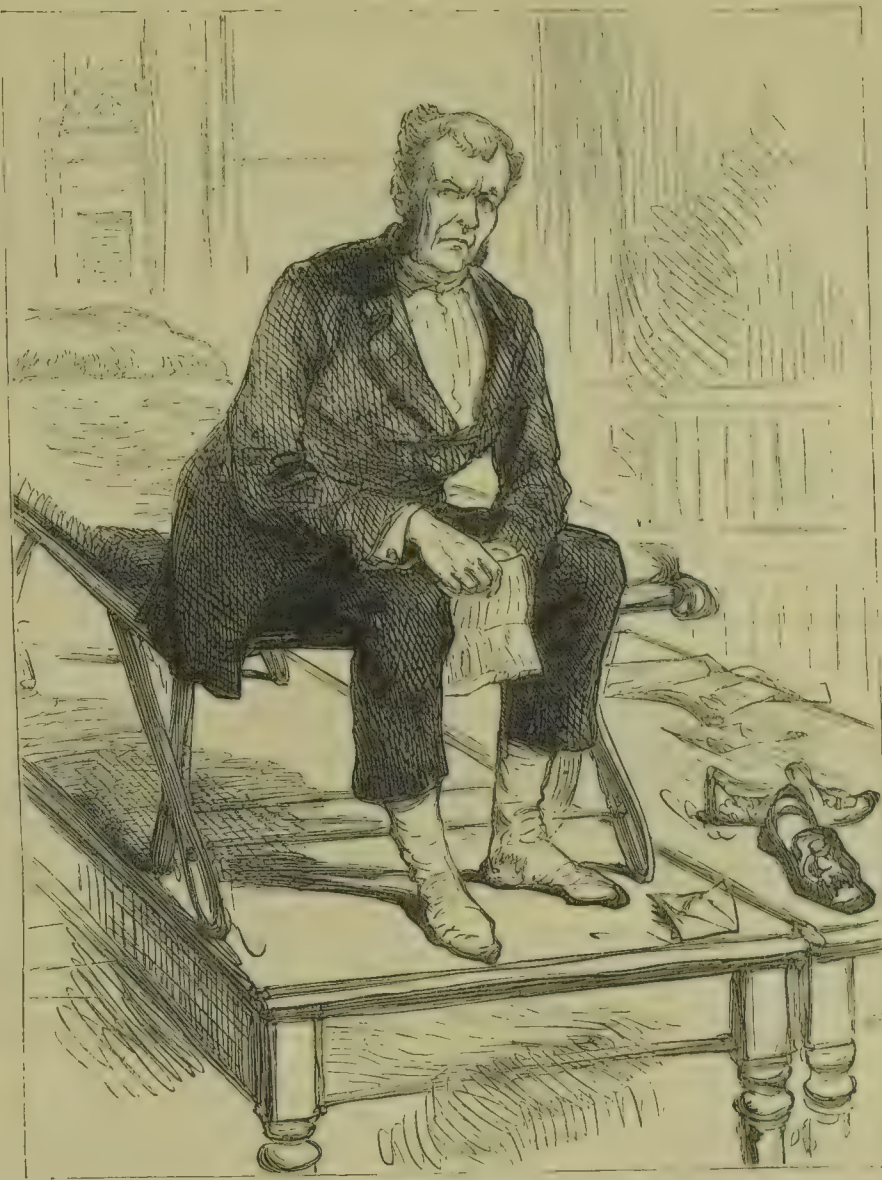
A map of Thessaly and Epirus, with the adjacent parts of the Greek Kingdom and of the Turkish Empire, showing the new frontier decreed by the Conference of the Great Powers at Berlin, was given by us in a recent publication. We have also given a View of Janina, the capital of Epirus, and one of Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, to which we now add those of the singular monastic dwellings of Meteora and Mount Pindus, from Sketches furnished by a travelled correspondent. The following account of these curious places is taken from Murray's "Handbook of Greece":—

"From Metzovo to the Khan of Malakassi is four hours' journey. The road ascends the central ridge of Pindus, immediately opposite to Metzovo. It first follows the course of a mountain torrent, and thence is very steep, winding along a precipitous promontory of rock to the summit of the pass, which is attained after two hours' travelling, and is 4500 ft. above the sea. Here are presented to the view the wide plains of Thessaly, with the Peneus of Tempe (Salemvia) issuing from the rocks below; and far beyond appear Olympus, Ossa, and Pelion, bounding the eastern horizon. Pindus is the backbone of Northern Greece. Its successive vertebrae have different names. Mount Zygos was of old called Lacmos. From its foot diverged the five chief rivers of Northern Greece, connecting it with the Ionian and Aegean Seas.

"The singular rocks of Meteora are seen from a great distance in descending the valley of the Peneus. They rise about a mile distant from the river; a group of insulated massive cones and pillars of rock of great height, and for the most part perpendicular. The deep recesses between these pinnacles are thickly clothed with trees. On a nearer approach the outlines of several Greek monasteries are seen on these heights, seeming as if entirely separated from the rest of the world. The small town of Kalabak or Stagi is situated below the most lofty of these pinnacles.

"The situation of these Monasteries of Meteora, or 'Convents high up in the air,' is most remarkable. A short walk from the village of Stagi leads the traveller among the strange pinnacles crowned by these convents. They form a cluster of detached rocks, separated by deep chasms, and each has a little level space on its summit, where the buildings are placed, looking like incrustations on the cliff. A colony of monks settled on these rocks, for the sake of the security they afford at a very early period. The six convents still tenanted by the fathers possess wells and cisterns, some goats and sheep, and a store of meal; but they depend for their support chiefly on charitable contributions.

"The convents are accessible by nets drawn



DR. TANNER, AS HE APPEARED IN THE SECOND WEEK OF HIS ATTEMPTED FAST OF FORTY DAYS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

up and also by ladders of wood and rope, made in several separate joints, and let down over the face of the cliff from the mouths of artificial tunnels in the rock, which communicate with the lower parts of the buildings. At night, and when not required, these ladders are pulled up. The ladders are the most hazardous mode of ascent or descent, as they are perfectly perpendicular, and swing backwards and forwards in the air with the least breath of wind. The traveller is recommended to trust himself to the net, as the safest and most singular method of ascent. The rope which hauls you up is worked from above by a pulley and windlass. Of course, as you begin to ascend, your weight draws the net close until your knees are forced up to your chin, and you are rolled into a ball like a hedgehog. On arriving at the monastery above, you lie on the floor a perfectly helpless man, until the monks unroll you from the net and help you to your feet. There is no real danger in the ascent." The writer of Murray's "Handbook of Greece," from whom this description is borrowed, observes that "these aerial fathers are literally fishers of men," drawing them up in their net from the world below.

A GERMAN CORDED POODLE.

We give an illustration of the famous blood poodle Nero, which was distinguished with the first prize of this class at the Berlin International Dog Show. It is drawn from life by L. Beckmann, of Düsseldorf, who acted also as judge of this class. Nero is, perhaps, the finest and most perfect specimen of the German corded-coated poodle that was ever bred. The ringlets of his woolly and glossy coat form long pendulous strings or cords, which are twisted as regularly as if done by aid of artificial means. On the shoulders these ringlets are of the length of more than twenty-six inches, and when the dog is moving about his long, waving coat gives him the appearance of walking under a black mourning drapery. The shaven parts of the body show that the frame of a good poodle of this breed is beautiful and well made, like that of a high-bred sporting-dog.

THE DUPLEX CATAMARAN.

This vessel, of a singularly novel design, was built in Rhode Island, United States of America, to the order of Mr. Henry N. Custance, who is honorary treasurer of the Corinthian Yacht Club. She may be seen in the Thames, at her moorings off Erith.

The "Duplex," as she is called, is constructed with two hulls, each thirty-three feet long by two feet beam, and three feet deep, with a centre board or sliding keel to each hull. They are fixed at a distance of twelve



NERO, A GERMAN CORDED-COATED POODLE, AT THE BERLIN INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW.

feet apart, and are joined together by truss-girder-beams, fore and aft, terminating in ball-and-socket shoulder-joints bolted to the inside covering-boards of each hull. On the top of the girder-beams, which thus connect the extremities of the two hulls, rests a longitudinal truss-girder, on which is supported the car, an oval platform in which the crew work the ship. From the longitudinal girder the mast rises through the car, and is stayed to it by a single shroud on either side, spreading to the extreme end of a frame made for the purpose, and bolted very strongly to the top of the car. Underneath the car are two stout lever beams, shackled to the longitudinal girder, and bolted very strongly to each hull. These levers keep each of the hulls in an upright position, whatever the strain may be on the rigging. The vessel is sloop-rigged, and does not appear overburdened with sail. The steering is effected by a tiller fitted to work two rudders, one on each hull, simultaneously, and is so ingeniously contrived that whilst rounding a curve the inside rudder is always drawn over to a somewhat larger angle than the outside rudder. The highest rate of recorded speed that the Duplex has been able to make is at the rate of 23.1 miles per hour, with the tide, over the measured mile in the Lower Hope, during a fresh breeze and in calm water.

DR. TANNER'S FAST.

On Saturday, at noon, if his vital strength holds out so long, this singular man will have completed his self-imposed penance in the way of starvation, and we shall be glad to hear that he has lived to enjoy the "bully good old water-melon," which he means to "go for" when his time is up. Popular interest has continually grown stronger, both in America and in Europe, in watching the daily bulletins of Dr. Tanner's condition, and the reports of his temper and behaviour.

during the past five weeks. But there is a certain degree of monotony in this curious affair. We shall not, therefore, now trouble our readers with particulars which may have lost their significance, as possible symptoms of the final result, by the time this Number of our Journal comes into general circulation. It is to be expected that a telegram from New York on Saturday afternoon, unless the heroic abstainer should have "caved in" before that period, will convey to all nations of both the eastern and the western Continent some decisive intelligence of the fate of Dr. Tanner. We don't at all believe that he is going to die this week; he and the medical attendant, "regular and eclectic," may be trusted to forbear proceeding to the risk of such a disastrous consummation. The latest news of him we have got at the present writing was that of Wednesday morning, when "his stomach appeared in a better condition, from drinking less water, and not mineral water, but filtered water." He took his last drive in the open air on Tuesday, and will not go out again till the end of his fasting ordeal. We are told that he slept soundly on Tuesday night, well wrapped up in blankets, as he had felt chilly, and that four doctors were constantly watching him. Our Illustration shows Dr. Tanner in the second week of his fast, or nearly a month since, but the arrangement of his bed, and of the room which he inhabits, has not been altered. It is to be presumed that we shall next week be furnished with a complete and methodical report of the whole affair.

TONIC SOL-FA TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

A deputation from the Tonic Sol-Fa College had an interview yesterday week with Earl Spencer, Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Sir Francis Sanford, at the Privy Council-Office, Whitehall, to

present a memorial upon the subject of an intimation received from the Education Department that the Lords in Council on Education intended in elementary schools and training colleges to accept the tonic sol-fa method and notation upon the same terms as were from time to time applicable to the ordinary method and notation.

The memorialists stated that they had heard with great concern that it was the intention of their Lordships, should singing from notes become part of the code, to withdraw the tonic sol-fa method and notation from the position of equality in which they were placed by the intimation received from the Educational Department.

Sir Charles Reed, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Goodhall, M.P., Mr. Middleton, M.P., Mr. J. S. Curwen, Mr. Brinley Richards, Dr. Cameron, M.P., and others urged that the tonic sol-fa was the simplest and best method in the world for children, and should be encouraged, and the system of notation disregarded as much as possible.

Earl Spencer, in reply, said the Government attached the greatest importance to the course of education in music, and to its being widely spread among the population of the country. When Government came to the consideration of the subject of the payment out of the Parliamentary grant for music teaching in schools they would consider it as an important part of the question of revising the whole method of payment. The Government were in no way committed to any change in the instruction given in elementary schools. The late Government introduced some proposals, and all they now had done was to commit themselves to consider carefully the subject. This year they would not do so, however. The matter would have his Lordship's best consideration. He valued much the interesting information that had been furnished by gentlemen competent to give an opinion on the subject.

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THE ABOVE CONFIRMED.

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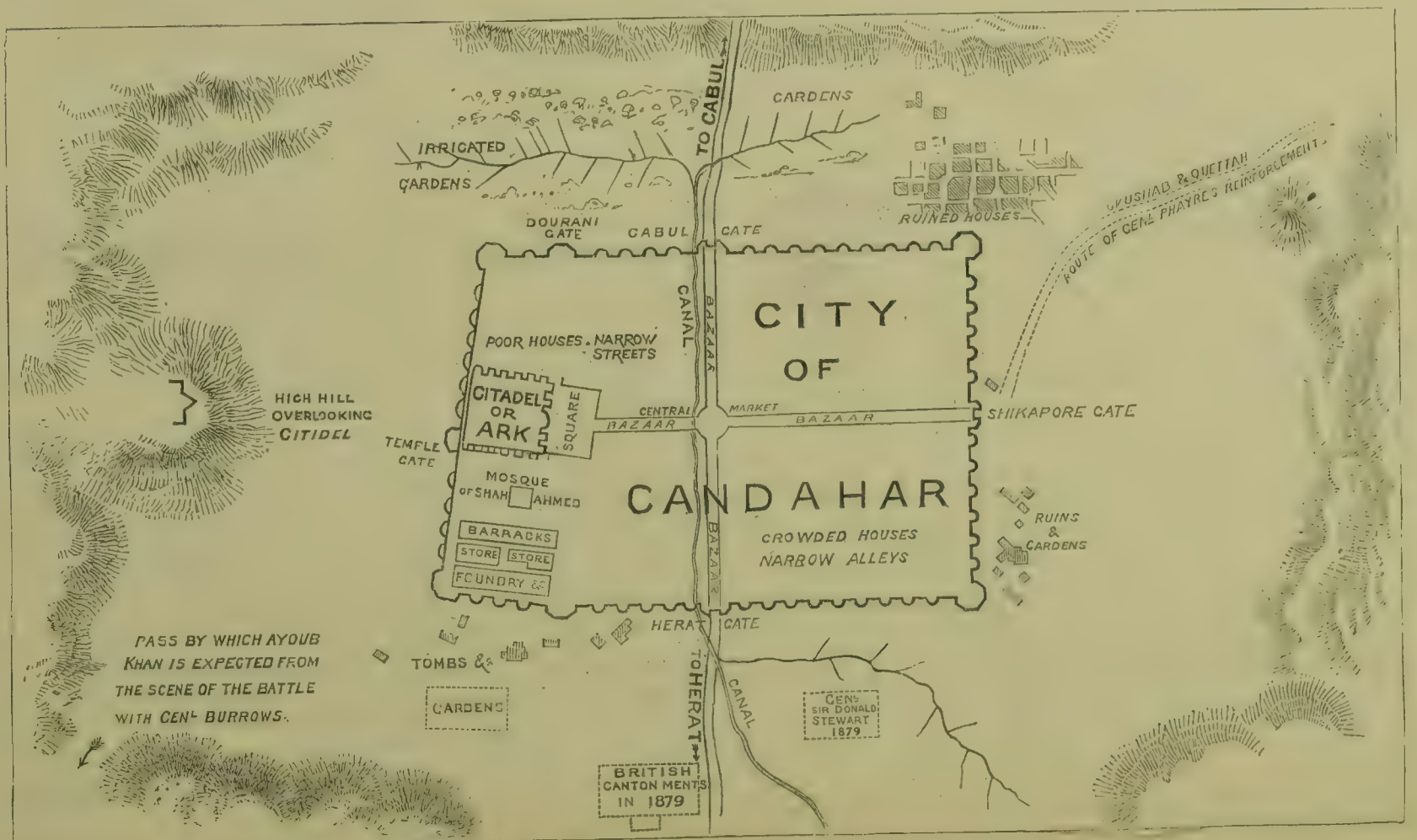
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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: ABDURRAHMAN, THE NEW AMEER OF CABUL.



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANDAHAR.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

We present this week a fresh series of Illustrations of the Afghan war, more especially designed to show the aspects of the places and character of the agents and forces concerned in the most recent turn of military and political affairs in that country. The city of Candahar, with its fortress, into which the British garrison has now withdrawn from the adjacent cantonments, is the subject of three different Views, besides a Plan of the city and a Map of the surrounding territories. This Map, including all that lies in the way of the British advance with reinforcements from Cabul and from the Punjab, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to the westward, the valleys and plains of the Argandab and the Helmund, where General Burrows has encountered a severe check from the Herat army led by Ayoub Khan, is accompanied with a topographical explanation on the same page. It is taken from the paper contributed by Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph to the United Service Institution two months ago; and we are indebted to the same gallant officer, who commanded in the advance from the Indus to the Helmund at an earlier period of the Afghan War, for two sketches of the Valley of the Helmund, north and south of the position occupied by our troops at Abbaza, which will be regarded with especial interest since the news of the recent disastrous experiences in that direction. Abbaza, not marked on our map, is a ford and ferry and riverside village on the Helmund opposite Girishk, on the road from Herat to Candahar, or Kandahar, as the name of that city is written by our map-maker. Khushk-i-Nakhud, or Kishki Nakhud, on a small tributary of the Argandab, some forty miles from Girishk on the road from Candahar, is another place to be frequently mentioned in the accounts we may expect of General Burrows's defeat by Ayoub Khan. The reader will do well to keep, for reference hereafter, such descriptions and Illustrations as we now present of places between the Argandab and the Helmund, as well as those relating to the important town and citadel of Candahar, the capital of Western Afghanistan. That city, with its adjacent province, has been confided by the British Government to the rule of a certain Shere Ali, a namesake and relative of the late Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul, bearing the title of Wali, and supported by the friendly presence of a British garrison. It is in order to depose the Wali Shere Ali and to expel the British troops, that Ayoub Khan has approached Candahar from Herat, which city does not appear in our Map, but is situated on the Hari Rud, to the north-west, in a locality that would lie beyond the upper part of the left-hand side margin of the map we have engraved. General Burrows, having been sent forward from Candahar, with his brigade, accompanied by the native Afghan forces of Shere Ali, in the second week of July, was suddenly deserted by the whole body of the Wali's infantry, near the banks of the Helmund. He was obliged consequently to fall back on Khushk-i-Nakhud, standing on the defensive, against the advancing army of Ayoub Khan; and this condition of affairs has since been aggravated by Ayoub Khan's victory in a conflict fought on the 27th ult. (Tuesday week), breaking up and almost destroying the brigade of General Burrows, the remnant of which was driven back to Candahar.

We now learn that the battle took place on the morning of the 27th, and that General Burrows was the assailant. This is quite in harmony with the native statement that the cavalry and artillery were enticed into an ambushade. According to our latest intelligence, Ayoub's force consisted of 12,000 men and twenty guns. The scene of the action was, as previously stated, fifty miles westward from Candahar. The fight lasted four hours, and was stoutly contested. At the end of that time the brigade was "forced to retreat on Candahar." Our loss, out of about 800 Europeans and 1600 natives, was twenty officers, 400 Europeans, and 800 natives killed and missing, "mostly in the retreat." Of our six guns, two were abandoned, the horses being killed. When the latest message left Candahar, preparations were being made for a siege. This is very bad news in every respect. The worst of it is, that the necessity of renewed efforts to assert British military supremacy in Afghanistan will again delay the pacific settlement of that country, and the withdrawal of our troops, which had been announced, and was earnestly desired and intended, by her Majesty's present Liberal Government. The Afghans, we cannot deny, are now at length beginning to fight bravely, under the able leadership of Ayoub Khan, for the independence of their native country and its hereditary rulers, and for the sanctities of their religion, which are held to be violated by a Christian Government subjugating or conquering a free Mussulman people. It is easy to call them "fanatics;" but these Ghazis, or soldiers of the Moslem faith, are inspired by a patriotic motive, and they are waging a desperate warfare against foreign aggression.

THE BRITISH DEFEAT.

Particulars of the battle in which General Burrows was defeated on Tuesday, the 27th ult., are now made known to us by the subjoined telegram received last Tuesday night at the India Office from the Viceroy, dated Simla, Aug. 3:—

Following from Colonel St. John, dated Candahar, July 29:—

"Arrived here yesterday afternoon, with General Burrows and Nuttall, and remnant of force.

"Burrows marched from Khushki-i-Nakhud on the morning of the 27th, having heard from me that Ayoub's advanced guard had occupied Mainwaud, about three miles from the former place. Enemy's cavalry appeared advancing from direction of Hyderabad. Their camp at Helmund, ten miles above Girishk. Artillery and cavalry engaged them about 9 a.m. Shortly afterwards the whole force of the enemy appeared and formed line of battle—seven regiments, regulars in centre; three others in reserve; about 2000 cavalry on right; 400 mounted men and 2000 Ghazis and irregular infantry on left; other cavalry and irregulars in reserve; five or six batteries of guns, including one of breechloaders, distributed at intervals. Estimated total force 12,000. Ground slightly undulating, enemy being best posted.

"Till one p.m. action confined to artillery fire, which was so well sustained and directed by enemy, that our superior quality of armament failed to compensate for inferior number of guns. After development of rifle fire, our breechloaders told, but vigorous advance of cavalry against our left and Ghazis along the front caused Native Infantry to fall back in confusion on 66th, abandoning two guns, formation being lost. Infantry retreated slowly, and, in spite of the efforts of General Burrows to rally them, were cut off from cavalry and artillery.

"This was at three p.m., and followers and baggage were streaming away towards Candahar. After a severe fight in inclosed ground, General Burrows succeeded in extricating infantry, and brought them into line of retreat. Unfortunately, no efforts would turn fugitives from main road, waterless at this season. Thus majority of casualties appear to have occurred from men falling from thirst and exhaustion.

"Enemy's pursuit continued to ten miles from Candahar.

but was not vigorous. Cavalry, artillery, and a few infantry reached banks of Argandab, forty miles from scene of action, at seven a.m., many not having tasted water since previous morning. Nearly all ammunition lost, with 400 Martinis, 700 Sniders, and two 9-pounder guns.

"Estimated loss killed and missing—66th, 400; Grenadiers, 350; Jacob's Rifles, 350; Artillery, 40; Sappers, 21; Cavalry, 60.

"Officers killed or missing—Major Blackwood, Osborne, Macleod, Henn, Engineers; Galbraith, M'Math, Garratt, Cullen, Roberts, Rayner, Honywood, Barr, Chute, 66th; Owen, 3rd Cavalry; Hinde, Whitby, Grenadiers; Smith, Justice, Cole, Jacob's Rifles.

"Wounded—Powell, Artillery; Lynch, Preston, 66th; Anderson, Grant, Grenadiers; Irlett, Jacob's Rifles.

"Preparations now being made for siege. Durani inhabitants expelled. Provisions and ammunition plentiful. Wali was with us during action, and is now with us assisting actively."

A telegram from the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, gives Colonel St. John's list of killed, missing, and wounded:—66th Foot, killed and missing—Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith; Captains Garratt, M'Math, Cullen, Roberts; Lieutenants Rayner, Chute, Honywood, Barr. Wounded—Surgeon-Major Preston, Lieutenant Lynch.

Artillery, killed and missing—Major Blackwood; Lieutenants Osborne and MacLaine. Wounded—Lieutenant Fowell.

3rd Light Cavalry, killed—Lieutenant Owen.

1st Native Infantry, killed and missing—Lieutenants Hinde, Whitby. Wounded—Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Captain Grant.

30th Native Infantry, killed and missing—Captain Smith; Lieutenants Justice and Cole. Wounded—Major Iredell.

Staff, killed and missing—Brigade-Majors Captain P. Heath, Lieutenant Henn, Royal Engineers.

Estimated casualties other ranks—66th Foot, 400; Artillery, 40; Cavalry, 60; Sappers, 40; 1st Native Infantry, 350; 30th Native Infantry, 350.

There is very little hope that those missing will have escaped.

Aslett, 1st Native Infantry, reported killed in telegram of July 29, is not named in this list.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN THE ACTION.

General Burrows's brigade was the 1st Infantry Brigade of the 1st Bombay Division (Candahar Field Force), and consisted of one British regiment (her Majesty's 66th Foot) and two Bombay Native Infantry regiments (the 1st Grenadier and 19th Native Infantry).

Brigadier-General George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Bombay Native Infantry, is a well-known officer in his presidency, and was until recently Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, which he joined as an Ensign in January, 1844. He had served for many years in the Quartermaster-General's department, and was formerly Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Sind Division, subsequently commanding the 15th Native Infantry from 1867 to 1872, when he was appointed to the head-quarters staff at Bombay as Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army. General Burrows had seen no active service until dispatched to Afghanistan, but had the reputation in his own Presidency of being a first-rate staff officer.

Captain Percy Heath, Bombay Staff Corps, was Brigade Major to General Burrows' brigade. He was in Abyssinia with the 45th Foot, and is son of the late Major-General Percy Heath.

The 66th Berkshire Regiment was sent on active service to Afghanistan in January last, and went from its quarters at Kurrachee to Sibi in February last. It arrived at Quetta on March 9, and, after encamping for a few days, was ordered on to Candahar. The two Bombay regiments, which completed the strength of the brigade, have been in Afghanistan since last autumn, and were originally in General Stewart's division.

The 66th is a Berkshire regiment, attached to the sub-district and Brigade Depot at Reading, and having for its linked battalion the 49th (Hertfordshire), now at Dover. The 66th, which was the only British corps in General Burrows's brigade, embarked for India in February, 1870. The regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith, who has been in the regiment since December, 1851, and is a member of an old Irish family—the Galbraiths, of Clana-bogan, in the county of Tyrone. The following officers accompanied the regiment to Afghanistan in February last—namely, Lieut.-Col. James Galbraith; Majors Charles Valentine Oliver and John Tobin Ready; Captain Ernest Stephen Garratt (this officer was severely wounded on May 7 while on transport duty, and has since been invalided), Captains John Quarry, William Hamilton M'Math, William A. D. Mackinnon, Francis James Cullen, Walter Roberts (late Adjutant), Adolphus James Price, and W. J. de la Beresford Peirse (just promoted); Lieutenants Maurice Rayner (just appointed Adjutant), Farquhar M'Crae Bruce, Granville de la Motte Faunce, James W. H. Fitzgerald, Richard Trevor Chute, Manus O'Donel, Charles Mackenzie Edwards, and Hyacinth Lynch; Second Lieutenants William Loneran, George Lawrence Mellis, and Arthur Honywood. Second Lieutenants Reginald Bray, Walter Olivey, Harry J. Barr, and Frank Bunny went out last March to join head-quarters.

The 1st Bombay Grenadiers, an old Bombay regiment, raised as far back as 1796, was under the command of Colonel Charles Heathcote, who served on the staff in the Central Indian campaign. The other officers with the Grenadiers were Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Griffith, Captain John Grant, Lieutenants C. W. Hinde, W. C. Aslett, A. H. Daunt, and C. G. Whitby, and Surgeon A. H. Dane.

The 19th Bombay Native Infantry was under the acting command of Major Walter Jacob, who went out to India last winter from furlough. Major R. J. Trench, Lieutenants F. Stevenson, Henry Melville, and F. C. Stayner were also on duty with the corps. Lieutenant G. E. Walter and Surgeon-Major Cates were recently sent home on sick certificates.

The E Battery of B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, was, prior to the reorganisation, E of C Brigade, and in that capacity went out to India in January, 1873, to relieve E of D Brigade. Major G. F. Blackwood, the officer commanding the battery, and all the other officers belonging to it, have been attached to it for only a comparatively short time. Captain J. R. Slade, the second in command took part in the recent Zulu war, and proceeded to India direct from the Cape. The other officers of the battery—Lieutenants H. MacLaine, E. G. Osborne, and N. P. Powell—have been seven or eight years in the service. The war strength of a Horse Artillery Battery on field service is rather over 200 men, corresponding approximately to the number of horses.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

The following is a description of the actual ground on which the battle at Khushk-i-Nakhud was fought, from a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who knows the locality well:—

"From Girishk the road crosses the Helmund river, and follows a direction almost true east, right up to Candahar. For some miles after leaving the river the ground on either side is

an extensive stony plain, bounded on the north by a considerable chain of hills running parallel to the road, from which several spurs trend outwards, approaching more and more to the road until at last two of these spurs close in the valley of Khushk-i-Nakhud on the west and east, while the parent chain bounds the north. The western spur retires a little from the road, but the eastern spur comes out so much that the road is forced to make a detour round it. From this point to Hauz-i-Madad, a distance of twenty-three miles, the mountains begin to recede, till at the latter place they fall back to form the eastern side of the Argandab Valley. Beginning again at the Helmund, and looking towards the south, the plain as far as Khushk-i-Nakhud becomes more and more undulating, and, culminating at this point, forms elevations which bound the southern part of the Khushk-i-Nakhud valley. The elevations are abrupt and difficult, and though not actually impassable for any arm, yet are sufficient to prevent cavalry and horse artillery passing at anything but a slow walk. From here to Hauz-i-Madad the ground smooths down gradually, patches of cultivation appear, and at last cover the whole country about, leaving nothing bare but the rocky mountain sides and the desert, like a line of red sand. There is a good deal of grape cultivation, especially on the lower slopes of the hills, and, as these vineyards are generally inclosed by a low wall, and the vines are grown in parallel ditches seven to eight feet apart, each ditch three feet wide and four feet deep, the excavated earth being heaped on the middle between the two rows, they form serious impediments to an advance, while at the same time giving excellent cover to skirmishers. The soil of the valley is soft loam, so that the Afghans, who have an excellent system for distributing water, would be able in a few hours to make the whole valley almost impassable for cavalry. Towards the right centre of the valley and 800 yards from the road is a kind of Musjid, marking the tomb of a Mussulman pir, or saint. It stands at the corner of a large vineyard, cultivated by the fakir, who looks after the tomb. The spot is a well-known landmark, on account of three large cypress-trees which grow close by, and can be distinguished for many a mile by their dark massive foliage. On the slopes of the eastern spur, and overshadowed by its last high hill, is situated an old castle. A little less to the east, and a hundred yards south of the road, is a square walled inclosure, of about eighty yards side, and with walls twenty feet high, along the inner side of which, and abutting against them is a row of native round-topped huts, showing that it was probably an old Afghan outpost. It was here that Colonel Malcolmson and Colonel Tanner, of the 2nd Beloochees, took up their position for the night when, last year, they repulsed the attack made upon them by the turbulent tribes of Zemindawar. One more curious feature of the scene yet remains untold—it is that, as the hills are approached, the ground is so sharply and deeply undulating, that in any of the hollows thus formed several thousand men might be hid and lie there quite concealed until those approaching had actually mounted the side of the undulation. Taking all this into consideration, and seeing that there was never sufficient cavalry to feel the enemy, there can be no doubt that Ayoub Khan crossed the Helmund north of the line of hills above mentioned; then it is most probable that he followed the northern slopes until he met the road coming across from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and that would be just by the junction of the eastern spur. By turning to his right at this place he might easily get his infantry along the hollows and sides of the hills almost right up to the old castle. If such was the case, and General Burrows's cavalry and artillery were drawn off to the north of the valley by a feigned attack and flight, then it is easy to see how open it left the British infantry, who must have been drawn up somewhere near the old Afghan outpost."

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE MOVEMENTS.

The following, supplied by the *Daily Telegraph*, gives the complete narrative of events from the dates of the march of Ayoub Khan from Herat, and General Burrows from Candahar:—

About June 19, Ayoub Khan marched from Herat with the existing Herat force—namely, 4000 regular infantry, 1000 cavalry, and thirty guns, besides a force of 3000 irregular horse, which formed his advance guard, and marched one day's length before the main army. The artillery was of all kinds—large and small—chiefly of Afghan make, but nevertheless, as Ali Musjid proved to us, excellent weapons—and one battery of European-made mountain-guns, four-pounders. To this force Ayoub Khan held out as encouragement the plunder of Candahar, which, since our occupation, has very materially increased in wealth, and so sincere was the belief of success on the part of his soldiery that numbers of the married men brought their families with them to the scene of battle and anticipated victory. The news of this advance reached Candahar in due time, and the Wali, or native Governor, was sent forward to the Helmund with a force of nearly 4000 men, all Afghans, and most of them levies from the district of Candahar. He, however, becoming doubtful of the temper of the troops under his command, and anxious, therefore, as the interval between himself and Ayoub Khan gradually decreased, sent word to Candahar for reinforcements. About June 20 Ayoub Khan reached Farah—the farthest point, by-the-way, attained by our reconnaissances in the campaign of 1878-9—and about the same date the reinforcements asked for by the Wali started from Candahar, under General Burrows. This officer came up to the Wali on July 9, having therefore made the march from Candahar to Girishk by easy marches. Meanwhile, Ayoub Khan, advancing on the same point, and with twice the distance to traverse—for Farah is twice as far from Girishk as Candahar is—was marching with much greater rapidity, for on July 9 his outposts were already annoying those which the Wali had thrown out to Washin.

The artillery and cavalry of the reinforcing brigade, under General Burrows, passed Khushk-i-Nakhud on Wednesday, July 7, and, as said above, joined the Wali on the 9th, Colonel St. John being with the advance. The Helmund river was found to be fordable nearly everywhere, in consequence of the past hot weather and the severe drain made upon the stream by the innumerable irrigation channels which all along the valley draw off its waters for the use of the adjoining crops. General Burrows detached outposts north and south, up and down the river respectively, and each about four miles distant from his own central camp outside Girishk, and awaited Ayoub Khan.

The position for the next four days, from July 10 to 14, was as follows:—The Wali, with his levies, was on the west bank, that nearest to Candahar, with General Burrows on the other, the Girishk side, and an outpost north and south. On the 14th, however, everything was changed, for Colonel St. John, the political officer with the force, having assured himself that the rumours of mutinous intentions among the Wali's levies were well founded, advised their being ordered to cross over to the same side as the British force. This was done, but immediately the order was received a Cabul regi-

ment, which was among the Candahar levies—and which, having been in Cabul last autumn, was probably one of those that murdered our Envoy, Cavagnari, and his suite—gave the signal for mutiny. Their comrades of the infantry and artillery at once responded, and, limbering up the guns and seizing the reserve ammunition, marched off with their waggons and other materials of war along the bank of the river, in the direction of Ayoub Khan's advance, threatening to massacre the Wali, his staff, and cavalry, if he dared to hinder their departure. Day had already broken, and news was sent up the river to our advanced camp to intercept the mutineers. This was successfully accomplished, for a force, crossing the river, came upon them at ten o'clock, and held them in check for two hours till our artillery came up, when the mutineers were rapidly dispersed. St. John telegraphed next day that the punishment inflicted was severe, but admits that the cavalry were recalled from pursuit in consequence of the General's anxiety to get the stolen guns and material back safely into camp. The same officer also reported that the mutineers, disheartened, had "dispersed to their homes;" but, as Ayoub Khan was then at Lar, within two days of Girishk, it was, from the first, far more probable that the majority of these 2000 men, all well armed and fully acquainted with the details and disposition of our troops, joined Ayoub Khan, and they assisted him in inflicting upon us the terrible disaster of Tuesday, the 27th ult.

Their opportune junction, with the consequent accession of strength and confidence, does not, however, appear to have unduly encouraged Ayoub Khan and his Generals, for they advanced with caution, feeling their way, as is evident from the numerous points at which our scouts and patrols met them, with great deliberation. From Bakwa, and other places on the direct road from Farah to Girishk, their arrival was duly announced, always, however, with their advance so covered by their irregular cavalry, thickly thrown out ahead, that when at last, on the 16th, their vedettes were seen from the walls of Girishk, they were also reported from Daman, Lar, and Zarak, many miles to the north.

If, however, the mutiny of the 14th did not encourage the enemy, it would seem to have altered the plans of General Burrows, for on the 15th we find him commencing to fall back from his position on the Helmund to Khushk-i-Nakhud, about thirty miles nearer Candahar, a retrogressive step which, considering that the enemy were actually within two days' march when the retirement commenced, would almost appear to require some more urgent cause in explanation than that given by the Viceroy—namely, the superior abundance of supplies at Khushk-i-Nakhud and the open nature of the ground. Supplies were sufficiently abundant, according to latest news, at Girishk itself, and as a strategic point that town has always been accepted as important and formidable.

However, the fact remains that General Burrows commenced his retreat upon Khushk-i-Nakhud on the 15th of this month, and was in his new position on the 18th, and that between those dates Ayoub Khan reached Girishk, and, passing up the river northwards a short distance, gave the British officers the idea that he was avoiding an engagement, and really directing his march upon Ghuzni. General Burrows appears himself to have believed this, for on the 19th he again struck his camp, and advanced three miles towards the enemy. But Ayoub Khan had never thought of Ghuzni. On the contrary, he was acting with a caution very foreign to the usual character of Afghan war. He halted his army on the banks of the Helmund on the 20th, and, after three days' preparation, crossed the river twelve miles north of Girishk on the 23rd, and taking up his position at the village of Hyderabad, allowed time to his followers and the discontented portion of the population to swell his numbers, while his cavalry patrols, gradually pushing forward, occupied various points of vantage so near our front that more than one affair of outposts occurred last week. Thus, on the 22nd, some of the Sind Horse when on outpost duty were surprised by Ayoub's cavalry and two of their number killed; on the 23rd the enemy's horse were seen foraging in all directions close to our camp; on the 24th a body of four hundred of Ayoub's cavalry were dispersed by a detachment of ours while out reconnoitring.

This judicious delay on the part of the enemy was amply justified by results, for during the week that elapsed between their arrival on the Helmund and the fight of Tuesday, the 27th, telegrams from the Viceroy informed us that "a considerable number" of mutineers, besides contingents of "tribal horse and foot," had joined the ranks of the Herat Prince, while it is also admitted in despatches from the same source that the position and object of the main body of the enemy was kept a matter of doubt. As usual, however, whenever a disaster is immediately impending, "the chief Sardars" were all punctually present in the British camp. And thus passed the eventful week. Ayoub Khan, in his positions at Hyderabad, gradually increasing his strength, and creeping up nearer to our camp behind the masking cover of his numerous cavalry outposts—General Burrows gradually becoming aware of the imminence of an engagement by the larger numbers daily touched by his vedettes and the increasing excitement in the district behind him.

On the 22nd inst. the enemy's number had been swelled to at least 13,000 men by the addition of some 5000 of the people of the district to the original force of 8000, and their cavalry on the following day pushed up to Sunghur, within fourteen miles of our camp. The numbers of these horsemen were so great that General Burrows, apprehending they might venture upon a night raid upon his camp, went into laager—to use the Zulu phrase—shifting his camp a short distance, so as to take advantage of an inclosure for his baggage animals, stores, and sick. The next day, however, the 23rd, the enemy's cavalry again withdrew, and Colonel St. John reported "the main body" as being still at Hyderabad. Ayoub Khan, however, was then preparing for the final march. A distance of twenty-three miles separated him, according to Colonel St. John's last telegram, from our camp on the 23rd, and if it is not altogether futile to guess as to the course of events after that date, we should surmise that, marching all the 24th, the enemy reached Sunghur on that day. On the 25th they would be in sight of our camp, and moving up during that night probably delivered at daybreak on the 26th, last Monday, the disastrous attack which resulted, as we are now informed, in the total defeat and rout of our force.

Hyderabad, now again prominent, is a village twelve miles from Girishk, and it was here, in April, 1879, that a party of the Alizais fell upon our native commissariat officers, killing or wounding several and seizing our supplies and some money, escaping, moreover, without any punishment.

Khushk-i-Nakhud, it should be mentioned, is, in a way, in Afghan eyes, the key of Candahar; for though of no strength, it has twice in recent history really proved the last obstacle to an invader from the Herat direction—Nadir Shah and Kohundil Khan. We ourselves, moreover, in 1842, commenced fortifications at this spot, considering it the best strategic point for defending the great City of the South from attack from the west, and it was here, in 1879, that General Biddulph, retiring from Girishk, was attacked by some 2000 of the Alizai Duranis,

one of the most desperate and fanatical tribes of this barbarous region of Zamindawar. In this engagement the enemy fought with all their traditional courage, but, though dearly ten to one, were routed and chased till nightfall by the 3rd Sind Horse.

THE APPROACH TO CANDAHAR.

The following graphic description of the road leading to Candahar from the southward, by which reinforcements will be sent to help the beleaguered garrison under command of General Primrose, is written by a special military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* :—

"Just about half-way between Quetta and Candahar there is a high range, the Khoja, lying right across the line of all advance from one point to the other. The chief route across this is the Khojak pass, which connects the Pishin valley, lying on the Quetta side of it, with the Chaman plain, which lies on the Candahar side. On each slope of the pass we have a camp. That is to say, as you go up the pass from the Pishin side, you come, at a dangerously ugly point of the road, where two ways join, upon a camp, and at the crest of the pass you find there are outposts from this camp perched as sentinels on the two most commanding points. This is 'the Khojak' post. Proceeding on your way, you cross over the crest of the pass, and descend the other slope of it, and, just where it debouches upon the Chaman plain, you find, on the right hand, a very respectable little fort. This is the much-talked-of 'Chaman Chauki,' or Chaman post. It is a nut which the hillmen will find very hard indeed to crack, for not only is the little place a citadel in miniature, but its site is one of natural strength. It is to this point, the Chaman Fort, that the outposts on the road between it and Candahar were called in by General Phayre on Wednesday, the 28th ult., the day after the defeat of General Burrows, by Ayoub Khan, at Khush-i-Nakhud. These posts, going from Chaman to Candahar, are as follows:—Gatai, Dubrai, Mel Mandi, Abdul Rahman, and, I think, Deh-i-Haji and Khushab. At any rate, they were so distributed when I rode back from Candahar in January, 1879. A few brief notes of this interval of country may be of interest. Standing on the ramparts of the Chaman Fort, you look across a plain that stretches to right and left almost indefinitely, and lies spread out flat and bare before you for over twenty miles. At any rate, they told me, when I rode in, that I had been in view of the fort glasses for nearly five hours. Descending on to the plain, you first find yourself in a belt of low scrub-jungle, nowhere higher than your saddle, which runs along the foot of the range, and crossing this, enter upon the real plain. And such a plain! It would be a paradise for golf-players. They could hit their ball into infinity, and watch it travelling the whole way. Here and there patches of grey-leaved southernwood give a woolly appearance to the ground, but otherwise the soil is absolutely bald and bare. The sand of which it is made hardens in places, suggesting a subterranean flow of water, but generally is so friable that you cannot move without an attendant pillar of dust. In the daytime nothing can stir a step on all the vast space without at once betraying itself, and the longer it continues in motion the larger becomes the tell-tale cloud. At ten or a dozen miles off you cannot tell a dog from an escort of cavalry. You see a pillar of sand moving in a certain direction, but that is all. It may only be a runaway camel, or it may be a party of roving Khakurs, but the sand-pillar tells you nothing. It is not, however, the fact that the country is absolutely flat, for here and there, exactly like rocks standing up in the sea, sharp-pointed hills thrust their peaks up out of the level waste. But they do not break the monotony of the level; they only emphasise it. Each hill is separate and by itself; you can ride all round it; and, if you walk your horse up a slope, and look about you, you will see the sand stretching away over the tops of the other eminences just as level as before. At the foot of the first of these hills, on the right of your road, you will come to the white tents of the Gatai camp. Here there was some fighting on Friday. General Phayre had called in the outposts at Mel Mandi, Abdul Rahman, and Dubrai to Gatai, intending to concentrate them at Chaman; but the hillmen of the Khoja spurs, who from their eyries can see across this immense plain, and are always on the watch for the chance of plunder, came down from the hills and intercepted them at Gatai. The Chaman Fort however was on the look-out too. They had watched the long column of dust moving along the road from Dubrai to Gatai—which is within easy telescope range of the fort—and had seen another cloud of sand, which had no regular connection with the day's proceedings, moving at right angles across the plain towards the same point. They knew what it meant well enough, for many a time before word had come to the mess from the signal hill—'Khakurs moving about on the plain'—and in a twinkling the squadron on duty was in the saddle and off, galloping as if for life across the flat expanse, and from the fort the glasses would watch the two big puffs of sand scudding across the plain, as the Sind and Poona Horse, as gallant a cavalry as ever drew sabre for the Queen, chased the Khakurs off the board. So when, on Friday, they saw that suspicious sand-cloud moving across the line of advance of our withdrawing outposts, they knew at once what it was, and away across the flat would dash the green uniforms of the Poona Horse. The fight had commenced by the time they got there, and the outpost was gallantly holding its own; but the hillmen, no doubt, caught sight of the sand rising in a long line between them and the fort, and, further away still, saw the sun glinting from mountain-gun and bayonet, and made off to the hills again.

"Beyond Gatai, towards Candahar, the same dismal level continues for many miles, and then the hills begin to throw out spurs and to close up in line, till the road looks dangerous, lying in some places between overhanging hills, at others traversing steep inclines, thickly strewn with large awkward shingle. Dubrai is a spot where the surprise of a force would be easy, and between that Mel Mandi, in approach and departure, would be a difficult interval for an army to traverse in the face of an enemy bent upon molesting its advance. A little later, towards Abdul Rahman, it becomes worse, and if the Heratis mean serious fighting, they could not select a better spot than this for their first defence of Candahar against General Phayre's reinforcements. Beyond Abdul Rahman it improves, for cultivable land succeeds to this waste of rock and shingle—a veritable waste, for be it remembered that perhaps for forty miles, straight on end, there is not a wild thing growing higher than a man could jump over, and not a blade of grass—and then we pass Deh-i-Haji, and arrive at the cultivated levels of the Khushab plain. These levels can easily be made most formidable to an advancing army, for water abounds, and a single morning's inundation sufficed, in 1879, to impede an army for twenty-four hours. A week of inundation would make the plain quite impassable for guns, or waggons, or cavalry, and the army would have to turn off to the right and creep along the steep slope of the hills. These hills sweep round herein a semicircle (on the right) and suddenly break off at a gap where a neck of elevated land, the slope on each side being tolerably steep, leads into the Candahar Valley. To reach this gap,

over which is the only approach to Candahar, our reinforcements—supposing an enemy in position, and the Khushab plains flooded—would have to turn off, as I have said, to the right, and creep round along the foot of the hills, first of all carrying the village at their feet, and then having to clear the heights. Reaching the neck, they would look down upon a plain, and there, lying flat in the middle of it, with its head set against a row of imposing cliffs, they would see the City of Candahar, and, standing up nobly from the northern end, would mark the citadel to which so much interest attaches to-day. The first sight of this city realises all one's dreams of the East, for the surrounding verdure and the glitter of water give it the appearance of great fertility and luxury, while the noble-looking citadel and stately mosque close by impart a striking grandeur to the scene. But all the beauty vanishes on approach. The houses are on a dead level of insignificance, half-ruined and huddled together in irregular masses, the mosque is wretchedly dilapidated, and the citadel itself disappointing. Fortunately, however, for us to-day, its strength is no illusion."

THE GARRISON OF CANDAHAR.

General Primrose has about 3000 men with him in the citadel, and there can be little doubt as to his holding his own till relieved, even in the very probable event of the city rising. His force consists of four guns of the C Battery, 2nd Brigade, and the whole of the 5th Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, the Poona Horse, the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the 19th and the 29th Bombay Native Infantry. The Fusilier battalion is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Daubeny, who, as a subaltern, took part with the 90th Light Infantry in fighting before Sebastopol, and was in one of the storming parties at the taking of the Redan. He had with him on June last the following officers:—Major Vandeleur, Captains Keyser, Groube, Manning, Conolly, and Adderley; Lieutenants Rodick, Thunders, Anderson, Galt, Porter, Graham, and Drummond Wolff, just promoted; De Trafford, Moss, Wood, Marsh, Barttelot, and Forbes; Paymaster Major P. G. Moore, and Quartermaster Henry Clowes. The two artillery batteries have attached to them (C-2nd) Major Grey, Captain Law, Lieutenants Barry and Smith; (5-11) Major Clennell Collingwood, Captain Hornsby, Lieutenants Powke, Bell, Irving, and Fox. The 19th Bombay Native Infantry, commanded by Colonel Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps, has Majors Jacob and Trench, Lieutenants Stevenson, Melvill, and Strayner.

The position of a small force under Colonel Tanner at Khelat-i-Ghilzai is precarious, and the anxiety is increased by the knowledge that some weeks ago an attack was threatened by the neighbouring tribes. The troops at that place consist of the 4th Bombay Native Infantry, a company of the 26th, two companies of the 66th, and two guns of a field battery. Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the road from Candahar northward to Ghuzni and Cabul, is an important fortress of Eastern Afghanistan. We gave an illustration of Khelat-i-Ghilzai on June 21 last year.

There is a considerable force on the line of communications under General Phayre. Portions of it were much scattered in detachments at small posts, but they are being concentrated, and those at Gatai have already arrived safely at Chaman. The force at Phayre's disposal at Quetta, Sibi, Thal, Chotiali, and other posts consists of the 2nd Light Cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Scinde Horse, three companies of Sappers, the 14th Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery; No. 2 Mountain Battery, and the 5th, 10th, 16th, 23rd, 27th, and 28th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry. These are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that some of them have already reached Candahar.

BRITISH FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN.

At Cabul the total strength of the British troops is 20,000, and a strong division is ready to move southwards.

In April last General Stewart left Candahar for Cabul with his brigade of Bengal troops, and General Primrose assumed command of the brigade of Bombay regiments which took their place, General Phayre at the same taking over command of the military district of Candahar and the communications with India.

General Phayre holds the country from Chaman to Quetta with more than 3000 men. He is ordered to move forward immediately, to relieve General Primrose at Candahar, while large reinforcements are sent from Bombay and Bengal. To relieve the consequent drain of soldiers upon India, the reliefs from this country, 4500 men, sail at once.

The British regiments in Afghanistan are:—

Cavalry: 6th Dragoon Guards and 9th Lancers. Infantry: 1st battalion of the 6th Foot; 2nd battalion 7th Foot; 2nd battalion 8th Foot; 2nd battalion 9th Foot; 1st battalion 12th Foot; 2nd battalion 14th Foot; 1st battalion 25th Foot; 51st Regiment; 59th Regiment; 2nd battalion 60th Rifles; and the 66th, 67th, 72nd, 85th, and 92nd Regiments. This is exclusive of the native regiments.

The following shows the approximate strength of the entire forces in Afghanistan during the past month:—Cabul field force, first and second division, 12,668; third division, 6907; Khyber line force, 16,006; Khoozum force, 8576; Candahar force, 11,363; total strength of forces, 55,520.

The Bombay reserve is thus composed:—The D Battery, B Brigade, Artillery, at Kurachee; E Battery, 2nd Brigade, at Hyderabad; 5th Battery, 8th Brigade, at Kirkee; the 1st Madras Cavalry, at Jacobabad; the 11th Foot, en route from Bombay; the 15th Foot at Kurachee; the 3rd, 9th, and 24th Native Infantry, en route to the front. It is believed that, in addition to these, two strong Bengal Brigades will be sent to join the relieving force, and it is stated that the 2nd Foot have received orders to proceed at once from Bareilly to Sukkur.

The reinforcements proceeding from Bombay and Bengal by the Bolan line for Candahar and the communications are:—From Bombay, 11 Royal Artillery and another battery not named, 15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 63rd Foot, 3rd and 4th Native Infantry; from Bombay, 5-8th Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery (just started from Poona), 78th Foot, 13th and 15th Native Infantry.

Orders have been given to General Roberts to proceed from Cabul to Candahar with a force of 10,000 troops.

THE NEW AMEER OF CABUL.

Abdulrahman or Abdurrahman Khan, who was recently acknowledged by the British Indian Government as Ameer of Cabul, has long been an exile in Turkestan; but he is the lineal representative of Dost Mohammed, the founder of the Barukzai dynasty. He is the eldest son of Afzul Khan, who was in his turn the eldest son of the Dost, and he is his nephew to the late Ameer Sher Ali. It is believed that Abdurrahman was born about 1830, so that he is now fifty years of age.

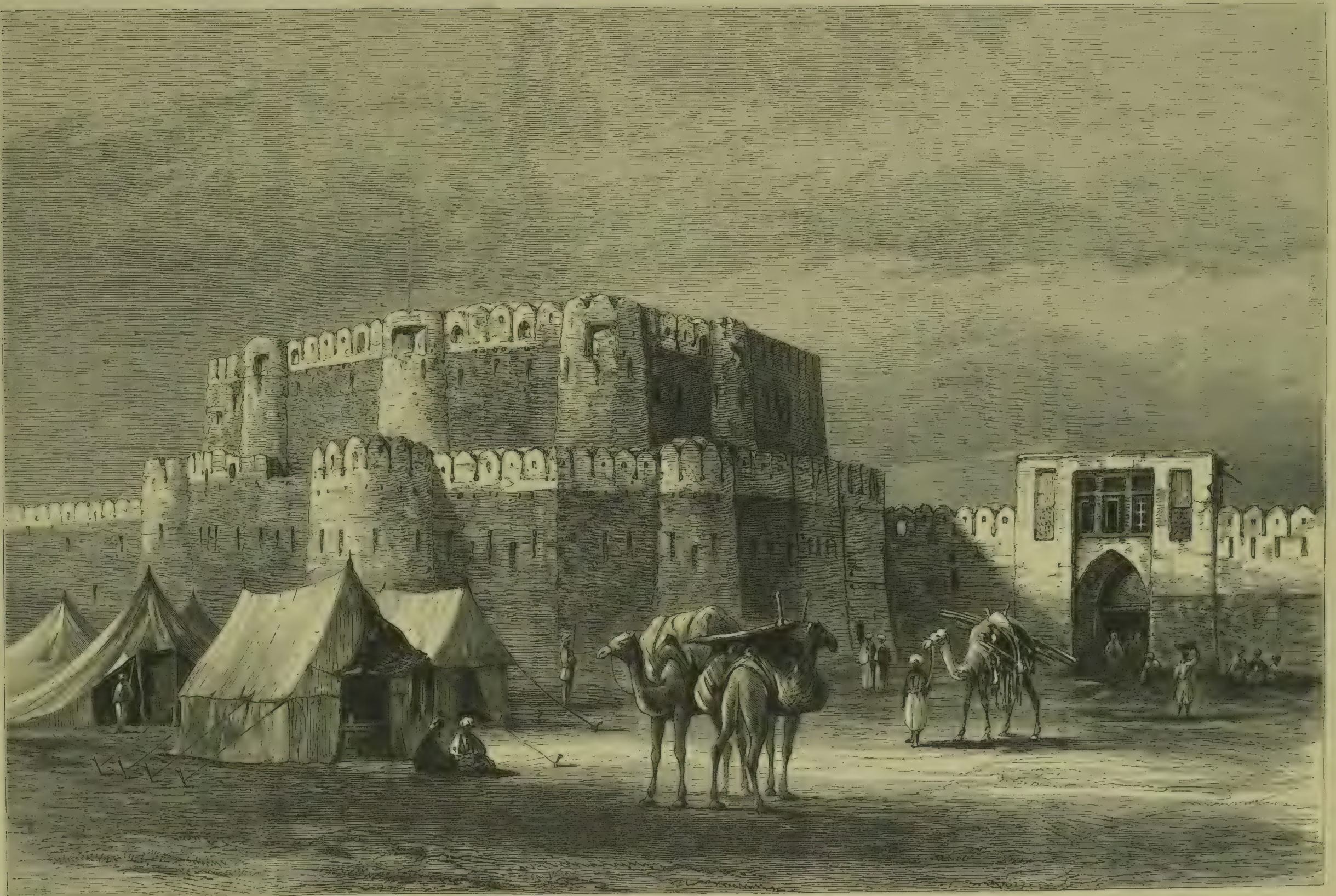
When Dost Mohammed died, in 1863, only twelve days after he had crowned his victorious career by taking the city of Herat, his favourite son and nominated heir, Sher Ali, succeeded at first quietly to the throne. Afzul Khan, the



1. Castle of Girishk. 2. Old Girishk. 3. Ford and Ferry crossing the river at Abbaza.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: VALLEY OF THE HELMUND, LOOKING NORTH FROM THE POSITION ABOVE ABBAZA.

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: CITADEL OF CANDAHAR, WITH THE PRINCIPAL GATE.
FROM A SKETCH BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. FANE.

father of Abdurrahman, was at that time governor of Balkh or Afghan Turkestan, with his capital at Takht-i-pul. Abdurrahman had taken to wife a daughter of the Ameer of Bokhara, and one of his sisters was married to a son of the same Prince. The next brother of Afzul, named Azim Khan, joined with Afzul and Abdurrahman in a conspiracy against Shere Ali, immediately upon his accession to the principality of Cabul. This caused the outbreak of civil war in Afghanistan in 1864. During that war Abdurrahman played a leading part on the side of his father Afzul and his uncle Azim against Shere Ali. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 he won several battles, and the great victories of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai were mainly due to his ability. He was intrusted with the Governorship of Balkh, where he made himself popular by his moderation and by marrying the daughter of the chief of Badakshan. In 1868 he was unable, however, to offer a successful resistance to his cousin Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, who defeated him at Bajghar, near Bamian, and also finally at Tinah Khan. Abdurrahman then fled from the country, ultimately reaching Russian territory. He was well received by General Kaufmann, who permitted him to reside at Samarcand, and allowed him a pension of twenty-five thousand roubles a year.

Abdurrahman Khan remained in Turkestan, an exile and a pensioner of the Russian Government, till last year, when he suddenly departed without taking leave, and has slowly made his way through Balkh to the Cabul frontier. No attempt was made to detain him, and there was some mystery about his intentions. With regard to his personal character and disposition, the reports that were current seemed rather favourable. The American traveller Mr. Schuyler, who saw him at Tashkend in company with General Kaufmann, remarked the dignity of his appearance and the intelligence of his mind. A recent account, apparently from official sources, describes him as transacting all business himself and working with secretaries from an early hour in the morning. What degree of political education he may have received it is difficult to conjecture.

One interesting incident of his family recently appeared in an Indian newspaper. When Abdurrahman fled from before Shere Ali and his victorious son Yakoub in 1868, the women of his harem fell into the hands of the conquerors, and were deported as State prisoners to Candahar. Among the survivors, who have remained at Candahar to the present day, are said to be Abdurrahman's own mother, a sister, and a wife.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Times* sends the following particulars of the interview between Mr. Lepel Griffin, the British Political Agent, and the Ameer Abdurrahman, on Saturday week:—"The interview took place at Zimma, midway between General Gough's and the Ameer's camps, and lasted three hours. The British escort consisted of three squadrons from the 9th Lancers, the 3rd Bengal, and the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. The Ameer's escort was composed of 200 infantry, armed with every description of gun and weapon, Chassepots predominating. The Ameer, far better looking than his photograph would make him appear, has a very pleasant smile and a frank manner. The impression brought away by the British representatives is that he is most intelligent and evidently desires our friendship and that of his personal qualifications there can be no doubt; but he feels his position insecure until he has had more success in gaining over the country to his side. His Turkestan troops are most suspicious, and he finds it necessary to humour them."

Our Portrait of the Ameer Abdurrahman is from a photograph by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of India.

AYOUB KHAN.

The recent exploits of Ayoub Khan will have the effect of bringing this young Prince of the Barakzai house prominently forward as an active participant in the guidance of events in Eastern Afghanistan. Up to the present time he had held aloof from the machinations at Cabul and Candahar, and the view had become general that he was either personally incompetent or indifferent to the progress of affairs. Both opinions are now shown to be fallacious by the success of the Herat army led by Ayoub Khan. The promise of ability now afforded will tend to make him among his followers the natural successor of his brother Yakoub, and in the future settlement of Afghanistan the part he will play must necessarily be an important one.

Ayoub, so far as our information goes, is the son of the late Ameer Shere Ali, by the daughter of the Mohmund chief of Lalpura, thus being the full brother of Yakoub Khan. He was born in or about the year 1851, and took part in the campaign of 1867-8, which resulted in the triumph of Yakoub and the restoration of Shere Ali to the throne. His name was not mentioned, however, until a much later period. In 1871 Yakoub had fallen into disfavour with his father, and had for safety withdrawn from Cabul. In the following year he retired to Seistan, and soon afterwards, gathering round him a small band of adventurers, among whom Ayoub was prominent, he attacked Herat and expelled Shere Ali's Governor. Until the close of the year 1874 Yakoub ruled there in independent state, and he was assisted in the task of government by his young brother Ayoub. In the year mentioned the well-known attempt to reconcile the conflicting pretensions of Shere Ali and his son was made, and Yakoub went under a safe conduct to Cabul, where he was arrested and cast into prison. During his absence he had left Ayoub in charge of Herat; but the prompt measures taken by the Ameer and the skill shown by his General, Omar Khan, made his rule there one of very brief duration. On the approach of Shere Ali's army he fled to Persia, where he was granted an honourable reception, and allotted a pension by the Shah. From 1874 until the flight of Shere Ali from Cabul, in December, 1878, he resided in Persia, generally at Meshed; but when the Afghan power crumbled away in its first contact with our own he saw that an opportunity offered itself for establishing himself in Herat. The governor nominated by the Ameer was apparently loth to refuse an entrance to Ayoub at a time when a common danger seemed to sink all party differences; but as soon as the young Prince had obtained admission into Herat he intrigued, and successfully, against his father's representative. When Yakoub Khan was negotiating with us at Gundamak, his brother Ayoub had so far consolidated his power in the west that he was in a position to send fresh troops to take part in the war against ourselves. These arrived on the scene too late, for the Treaty of Gundamak had been signed. It is generally understood that Ayoub, on learning the conclusion of the war, reproached his brother for having made territorial concessions to the British; and the part taken by the Herat levies in the attack on the Cabul Residency will also be remembered as substantiating this view. Ayoub showed no inclination to leave Herat and come to Cabul after the withdrawal of our troops last year—which may be attributed either to his disinclination to surrender independent authority, or to the consideration that he would take an early opportunity to avenge the injuries we had done to his father. But even after the outbreak of the last campaign he long remained passive, and, despite frequent rumours, it was only within the last few weeks that he showed any inclination to take an active part in the progress of events.

THE CAPTURE OF GHUZZI.

Between Cabul and Candahar, and next in political importance to those cities of Afghanistan, Ghuzni was allowed, three months ago, to fall into British possession without any serious conflict. Last week's official *Gazette* contained despatches from Sir Donald Stewart, giving an account of the engagements at Ahmed Khel on April 19 and in the neighbourhood of Ghuzni on April 23 last. In the former engagement it is stated the A B battery of Royal Horse Artillery was posted on the right, covered by a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers and a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. In the centre of the line were the 59th Foot and 2nd Sikhs. In reserve were the 6th Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, the 19th Punjab Native Infantry, and two companies of Sappers; and on the left two squadrons of the 19th Bengal Lancers and the 3rd Goorkhas. The G Battery also took up a position on the left after the first charge of the Ghazis. As the line advanced, orders were sent to General Barter, who had been left to form a rearguard with his brigade, to advance half the brigade, which consisted of the 11th Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery; the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, the 15th Sikhs, the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, and the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with the least possible delay. This was done, and the 1st Punjab Cavalry arrived in time to do excellent service on the right flank, where they killed many of the enemy. The action was commenced by Major Watter's Battery, the guns firing with great effect at the enemy, who were lining the crest of the hills; but before our attack could be developed a desperate charge of over 3000 Ghazis was made along the face of the whole line; and enveloping both flanks. The Ghazis, of whom many were mounted, were magnificently led by three men with standards, and charged right into the British troops. Some of them succeeded in getting round the flank of the two squadrons of the 19th Bengal Lancers, who charged the main body, and a considerable number also got through the infantry in the centre, and very nearly succeeded in reaching General Stewart and the Head-Quarters Staff, who occupied a hillock behind the centre of the advance line. In stopping these men and in defending the guns on the right, the two squadrons of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, under Colonel Kennedy, made several brilliant charges and did great execution. The action lasted just one hour, after which time the enemy retired off the hills and out on to the plain to the left, leaving over 1000 dead bodies on the field, and having removed as many more wounded. Several of our soldiers were, after the action, severely injured by Ghazis lying wounded on the field. Our casualties numbered 143—viz., 17 killed and 126 wounded, most by sword and spear wounds. No officers were killed. The wounded officers were Lieut. Young, of the 19th Bengal Lancers, dangerously; Captain Corbett, of the Royal Artillery, severely; Colonel Lawson, of the 59th Regiment, Colonel Yorke, of the 19th Bengal Lancers, Lieutenant Watson, of the 59th Regiment, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, slightly. Many more of the enemy's wounded would have been overtaken and killed had it not been for the large number of the cavalry who had to return for the protection of the baggage-train, and who could not, therefore, be utilised in the pursuit. After the enemy's retreat the troops marched on nine miles further to camp, having accomplished eighteen miles since the morning. The result of the action was the utter collapse of the opposition intended at Ghuzni. The chieftains and Maliks of the surrounding country came in quickly to make submission, encouraged to do so by the fact that the tribes who were opposed to us all came from the country to the south of Ghuzni and were not joined by a single man from that city or neighbourhood, the inhabitants of which awaited the result of the action before declaring their own intentions.

The fortified town of Ghuzni lies on the left bank of a river bearing the same name. It is rather more than 7700 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated at the termination of the well-known Turnak valley. Cabul is eighty-eight miles north-east of it, and Candahar about 230 miles to the south. It is the starting-point for four practicable routes into India, which are the Kuram, the Urgundeh, the Dawar, and, most important of all, the Gomul. Its situation is, therefore, highly advantageous for purposes of trade, and under a settled administration Ghuzni would become a very flourishing town. Even as it is, it is supposed to contain nearly 20,000 inhabitants. The town is composed of 3500 mud houses, which, like all similar structures in Afghanistan, have flat roofs, with small windows in the upper storey. The streets are narrow, as the circumference of the wall is but a little over one mile. The citadel is almost in the centre of the town, upon the summit of the natural mound which forms the city. The wall embraces the whole of this hill; and, regarded from a distance, Ghuzni may be said to form a square. But, though elevated above the plain, Ghuzni is commanded by several of the neighbouring hills; and the citadel could scarcely offer resistance after the main works of the place were in an enemy's hands. It seems, too, that Dost Mahomed rebuilt the fortifications, dismantled by Nott in 1842, on precisely the same plan as the previous ones; so that Ghuzni is no stronger now than it was in 1839, when it was captured by Keane, and in comparison with our improved artillery it must be considerably weaker. There is little historical interest in the sieges it underwent during the civil wars in Afghanistan, between Shere Ali and his brothers. In 1864-8 it was besieged on several occasions, but on none did it offer any protracted resistance.

The early history of this city is more renowned, being that of Afghanistan itself. When Mahmud, in the beginning of the eleventh century, cast off the tie which bound him to the ruler of Bokhara, he established at Ghuzni a Government which he made recognised throughout southern Afghanistan and the neighbouring States. After repeated invasions of India, whence he returned laden with the spoils of Somnauth and Thanesar, he died, leaving his dominions to his children. One of his successors, Balam Khan, brother of Alp Arslan, was driven out by the Afghan Prince of Ghor, who destroyed Ghuzni. The city which had been identified with the exploits of Mahmud became the capital of his successor in military fame—Mahomed of Ghor. For a short period after the fall of the latter dynasty it formed a portion of the dominions of the Khan of Khwarezm. It then fell into the hands of the Moguls, and from that time until the advent of Baber it played an insignificant part in the affairs of Afghanistan. In the rivalry between Humayoun and Kamran, the latter seized Ghuzni while his brother was absent in Turkestan, and then expelled Humayoun's Governor from Cabul, where he captured the young Prince Akbar, long afterwards Emperor of Delhi. During the period from the invasion of the Ghorian chiefs down almost to our own time, Ghuzni never recovered from the great blow inflicted upon it in 1151 by Allahuddeen. It was then practically destroyed, and a new city was built upon a site three miles distant from the old one. Despite the endeavours of several recent rulers to give it new life, it has never risen above mediocrity. Under the Mogul dynasty of Delhi it was subordinate to Cabul, and so it remained under Nadir Shah. The Duranis made Candahar

their capital, and Ghuzni continued in the cold shade; but the strength of the fortress round the bazaars of the town gave it a special claim to consideration. In the Afghan civil wars, which have been so frequent during the present century, the possession of Ghuzni has always been held to be a matter of the first importance.

Such was the view which prevailed in the days of Dost Mahomed, when he reposed confidence in the capability of his "virgin fortress" of Ghuzni to withstand the army of General Keane. The story of how the English General exposed the fallacy of the Afghan Prince's belief by capturing the fortress by assault on July 23, 1839, has been narrated by the late Sir H. M. Durand, the hero of the assault, in his recently published book on "The First Afghan War and its Causes." The capture of Ghuzni so disheartened Dost Mahomed that he fled northwards to Balkh, and until the winter of 1841 it remained in our possession. It was then besieged by the Afghans, principally Ghilzais and Wardaks, under Shumshodeen Khan; and its commandant, Colonel Palmer, after having held out from November, 1841, until March, 1842, surrendered on the 6th of the latter month on terms supposed to be honourable. The Afghans had no intention of adhering to their promises, and no sooner had our troops evacuated the citadel than a treacherous attack was made upon them. Many were basely murdered, but some of the officers with a small body of soldiers fought desperately in the streets, defending the houses for three days against their bloodthirsty and fanatic assailants. They were then granted fresh terms, which on this occasion the Afghan leaders observed. Prominent among the small band, it may be noted, was John Nicholson, who subsequently met a soldier's death at Delhi during the Indian Sepoy Mutiny. In the subsequent campaign General Nott defeated Shumshodeen at Goaine, and then occupied Ghuzni without further resistance. So far as was possible, the walls were then destroyed, but the destruction was neither so complete nor so effectual as was intended. Shere Ali constructed a large magazine and a cannon foundry here, and evidently wished to make it his second fortress of Eastern Afghanistan.

Of the country between Candahar and Ghuzni it may be said that, although the road is marked by a gradual rise of more than 4000 ft., there are few serious obstacles to be encountered. The short distance from Cabul to Ghuzni is, indeed, much more difficult, although the ascent after Urgundeh is inappreciable, with the exception of the elevation at Shashgao, 8500 ft., at the entrance to the formidable Sher Dahan, or Lion's Mouth, pass, 9000 ft. During the winter this pass is blocked by snow, and communication with Cabul is only possible for foot-passengers. It is one mile and a half in length, and the descent is rapid, lying through low rocky ridges, in some places only from forty to fifty yards apart. In many ways, especially with regard to the Afghan mode of fighting, the Sher Dahan must be held to be one of the most formidable defences of Ghuzni. The country round Ghuzni is of remarkable fertility. It is celebrated for its orchards, and the merchants carry on a considerable trade with India.

THE BAYARD OF INDIA.

Detraction, even in the most powerful hands, has signally failed to lower the popular estimate of the man whose splendid character and achievements are described in the two large volumes entitled *James Outram: a Biography*, by Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Whatever Sir William Napier may have written, whether in his "Conquest of Scinde" or elsewhere, in disparagement of Outram, has faded from recollection before the memory of what Sir Charles Napier said—that Outram was "the Bayard of India," bravest of the brave in action, wise in council, chivalrous in thought and word and deed. Whether Sir Charles, under the influence of embitterment produced by most regrettable differences of opinion, ever felt inclined to withdraw his words and reconsider his phrase, matters little; the description was accepted at the time with enthusiasm, has been adopted generally, has become firmly fixed in the minds of men, and will be handed down to posterity not only by means of inscriptions upon memorial stones, but by still more effectual means, in all the histories that are written and the tales that are told about India and her English masters. And that the description was less exaggerated than descriptions given at public dinners are wont to be will appear from the evidence afforded by the two volumes under consideration, dating from the day when the boy Outram, with nothing but his fists and feet to aid him, fought and put to flight "a large farm mastiff" to the day when the man Outram, Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., waived the superiority of rank, lest he should deprive his gallant friend Havelock of "the glory of relieving Lucknow," and served as a simple volunteer under his inferior officer's command. And thus serving, such is the irony of life, he earned, not for the first or second time, the honour which he coveted above all else, and which alone, for technical reasons, sound enough, however vexatious, could not be decreed to him. The Volunteer cavalry with whom he served recommended him, on the death of a wounded sergeant who would have been their first choice, for the Victoria Cross; but it was "finally decided that his peculiar position, as responsible for General Havelock's force, although not in command of it, excluded him from the honour; and the upshot of the whole matter was that both the Volunteer cavalry and Sir James Outram remained undecorated." For the Volunteer cavalry, stanch to their choice, "respectfully but firmly declined to alter their decision" and to act upon the official intimation that "the election must be cancelled, and someone else chosen instead." And so the man who could be made a Baronet and a G.C.B., on whom the City of London could confer the privileges of a freeman, whom Oxford could make a D.C.L., to whom statues could be erected in Calcutta and in London, to whom his admirers in Bombay could present a wondrous shield, scarcely less marvellous than that of Achilles, and to whom a tomb could be decreed in Westminster Abbey, was debarred by certain rules and regulations from obtaining the reward of valour, to which he, if ever any man, was entitled by his prowess, and for which he would have exchanged the half, if not the whole, of all his other distinctions. His personal prowess, indeed, was prodigious, both in the battle-field and in the hunting-field; and when we read the account of his exploits, as a youth and as a man, among the wild beasts of the jungle, we cannot help recalling to mind certain passages of the Old Testament. We think of David saying to Saul, "Thy servant slew both the lion and the bear;" and we think of what is told about Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada, who "went down also and slew a lion in the midst of a pit in time of snow." Very similar deeds were done by Outram, "just to know his hand in." To recur to the appropriateness of the title accorded to him by Sir Charles Napier, it is not irrelevant to remark that "when he left Calcutta he made over the suitable books of his own library, about five hundred, to the Soldiers' Library at Port William. But among the few he reserved for his own home were his "Froissart" and "Life of Bayard." The reservation is very significant, appearing to indicate the

model of life he had set before himself; and perhaps it was no secret in India, among those who knew anything about him, that he had a certain example before his eyes. In Outram's character the principles of heredity are illustrated in no small degree; both from his father, who was "very determined and high-spirited, acutely sensitive of honour, with a hasty and impetuous but generous temper, and a restless energy which could ill brook either stupidity or opposition," and from his mother, who possessed extraordinary natural talents and a courage which caused her to fear neither man, nor woman, nor even ghost, who displayed singular endurance and vitality, and who literally bullied Lord Melville into acknowledging her claims, as the daughter of Dr. James Anderson, upon Government for a pension, he inherited those qualities for which he became renowned. Strange to say, he, who in his later life gave the impression of great bodily force and of an iron constitution, is described as having attained that condition only on the "kill or cure" principle, coming out of sicknesses and accidents as gold comes out of the fire. James Outram was born on Jan. 29, 1803, and died on March 11, 1863, not exactly full of years, but certainly full of honours and of honour. On his father's side he came of a Derbyshire race which "was apparently one of honest yeomen or small landowners and farmers, little known beyond the limits of their own parishes, with now and then a representative in the Church; and on his mother's he was of Scottish blood and related to 'the gallant Colonel Alexander Seton, of the 78th Regiment, who commanded the detachment which went down so heroically on the deck of the Birkenhead,'" and with that 78th, oddly enough, Outram was destined to be closely associated, whether "in the dreary furnace of Scinde" or "on the great battle-field of Oude." His mother had been left a widow, in great pecuniary straits, when "little Jemmy" was just over two years old, in May, 1805. He was about eleven, presumably, when he went to Udney School, near Aberdeen, where "the pigmy," as he then was, displayed "the courage and fortitude of a giant," made "creditable progress in classics and other studies," especially in "mathematics and the exact sciences," but exhibited a decided preference for "outdoor pursuits," foreshadowing the reputation he was to gain as "the hardy soldier, the untiring traveller, and the bold sportsman." He remained about four years at Udney, and was then "removed to a school then supposed to be the best in Aberdeen, kept by the Rev. Mr. Esson," where "he distinguished himself rather by the exuberance of his boyish spirits than close application to study," and where he went through some flogging and fighting of an apparently severe description. From Mr. Esson's he went to Marischal College; and there, though "the college reports represent him to be uniformly an attentive and well-behaved student, evincing good abilities and an amiable disposition, and making satisfactory progress in his studies," he seems to have been "the leader in many a 'town and gown' row," and to have been fined on several occasions for creating disturbances, which were "destructive to the windows of the college and its neighbourhood." At last, in 1819, came his Indian cadetship, which saved him from the necessity of jumping out of a certain window and enlisting "for a common soldier," as he threatened to do "rather than be a parson," for which profession he felt no vocation, though his mother had some little interest in that direction. So on May 2, 1819, Cadet Outram sailed for Bombay, and as early as July, 1820, he has evidently made his mark, else so young an officer would hardly have become already "acting adjutant" of his regiment. The really important part of his career, however, may be said to date from his appointment "to command a Bhêl corps," early, apparently, in 1825. Henceforth his course is one of incessant toil, danger, and difficulty, of continual success and growing reputation, though substantial recompense and official recognition were not always forthcoming. His splendid series of triumphs, useful as well as glorious, may be summed up in the following brief record:—"In early manhood he reclaimed wild races by winning their hearts; Ghazni, Kelat, the Indian Caucasus witnessed the daring deeds of his prime; Persia brought to sue for peace; Lucknow relieved, defended, and recovered, were fields of his later glories." Even Outram, however, was not perfect; for he was human. He had his weaknesses even; he could be absurd; he could condescend to what looks like swagger; or rather, he did condescend to it once, when he, a subaltern, would have challenged and fought his General, but could not, of course, "find a sympathising second." But he was then a mere boy, and had not yet put away boyish things. Let his life be read, as set forth in the two volumes under consideration, and the reader will be struck dumb with admiration, and left without a word to say against "the Bayard of India." The two volumes, it should be added, are provided with several maps and illustrations, highly useful and highly interesting. As for the compiler of the biography, he has evidently done his work in a sympathetic spirit and with great discretion; his "personal knowledge of Sir James Outram was but slight," however; and, though this fact may seem to be an advantage in some respects, there are obvious reasons why it should be to some extent a disadvantage. Personal knowledge undoubtedly helps towards vividness of narration and surehandedness.

The British Archaeological Association has fixed upon a most interesting district for the holidays of their thirty-seventh annual congress, which takes place at Devizes, in the week from Aug. 16 to 21 inst. The meeting will be held under the presidency of Earl Nelson, the vice-patrons being the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Radnor, Lord Lieutenant, and Sir Edmund Antrobus, the High Sheriff of Wilts. The county abounds in objects of archaeological interest, and Stonehenge and other Druidic, British, and Roman remains will be visited and discussed during the week. There will be meetings each evening for the reading of papers and for discussions.

The *Shanghai Courier* states that the memorial erected on the Bund, near the Public Garden, to the memory of Mr. August Raymond Margary, was unveiled by the Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, C.B., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Peking. There was a large number of persons present, including the principal residents of the settlement. The Very Rev. Dean Butler, having addressed the assembly, read the following inscription, which it was proposed should be placed on the memorial:—"In memory of Augustus Raymond Margary, of her Majesty's Consular Service in China. Already awarded the Albert and Royal Humane Society's medals for his conspicuous gallantry in saving the crews of three vessels wrecked during a typhoon at Keelung, in Formosa, he was chosen in 1874 by her Majesty's Minister to cross China alone to meet and guide an expedition having for its object the opening of a trade route between that country and Burmah. After safely accomplishing this journey he was murdered on his return near Manwyne, in Yunnan, on Feb. 21, 1875, aged twenty-eight. This monument is erected by foreign residents in China as a token of their esteem for the friend whom they have lost, and of their appreciation of the services which he rendered."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

BELGIUM.

Baron de Selys Longchamps, the well-known Belgian naturalist, has been elected a member of the Senate, in the room of the late M. Tornaco. The new senator is a Liberal.

A new monument has been added to that street of monuments, the Rue de la Régence, at Brussels. The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"The new Palace of the Fine Arts, which is opposite to the palace of the Count of Flanders, and is to serve in future for the fine-arts exhibition, was opened on Sunday with an exhibition of Belgian works of art from the year 1830 till the present time. The building was designed by the Belgian architect, M. Balat. The façade is adorned with four large columns of Scotch granite, basso-relievos, and bronze busts of Van Ruysbroek, John of Bologna, and Rubens. Groups representing the teaching of art and the reward of art are to be placed on the two wings of the edifice. The principal hall, which is devoted to sculpture and is to serve also for great fêtes, is lighted from above, and surrounded by a double colonnade in red marble as far as the first storey, which opens on the hall and forms the gallery of paintings, also lighted from above. From the vestibule and from the rear of the great hall magnificent marble staircases lead to this gallery and the adjoining saloons. In the hall, to the left of the great hall, is the Exhibition of Engraving and Architecture, and thence is reached an open side terrace, from which, owing to the elevated position of the building, a fine view of Brussels is to be obtained. The great hall was on Sunday richly adorned with choice plants. The guests invited to the opening ceremony were very numerous. All the Ministers, the Diplomatic Body, the Burgomaster, and the high Government officials were present. At half-past two o'clock the King and Queen and the Count and Countess of Flanders arrived, and were received by the Minister of Public Works and other officials. The King, in reply to an address which was presented to him, thanked all the promoters of the institution, and especially the architect, and the Royal party then went over the Exhibition, which they did not leave till five o'clock."

GERMANY.

The German Crown Prince and Prince William returned to Berlin on Thursday week from Kiel, where they met everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. The manœuvres with the torpedo flotilla were very successful, for the old training-ship *Barbarossa* was sunk by the first attack. The new iron-clad, which was christened by the Crown Prince, received the name of *Baden*.

The promised meeting between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph has been arranged to take place at Ischl on the 10th inst. On the following day the German Emperor will leave for Berlin, travelling by way of Passau.

On Tuesday the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Museum at Berlin took place. The Crown Prince, the Crown-Princess, the Princes Charles and William, the Ministers, and a number of distinguished men of letters were present. The Crown Prince made a speech, in which he laid much stress upon the elevating character of the Museum, the advancement of which he heartily desired.

An official memorandum of the Prussian Ministry of Education states that 2756 elementary school candidate-teachers presented themselves for final examination in the year 1879. Of these 2210 passed the examination, and 544, or 19·7 per cent, failed. With respect to religious denominations, there were in 1879 altogether 33,398 elementary or national schools in Prussia. Of these, 23,600 were managed by a single teacher. In 17,250 of these "one-classed" schools, as they are called, the single teacher was a Protestant, in 6134 the teacher was a Catholic, and in 216 a Jew. The number of these "one-classed" schools in which all the children professed the same form of religion was 20,408; in the remaining 3192 schools the children belonged to different religions. In the 9798 schools which have each more than one teacher, as a rule, the pupils are of various religious denominations.

RUSSIA.

An extraordinary document, in which Prince Gortschakoff advised the Czar how to shape his Foreign Policy in 1864, and which has important bearings upon the present state of things, has been published by a Berlin paper.

The Marquis T'seng, the Chinese Ambassador to Russia, arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday week.

An Imperial decree is published authorising the formation of a flotilla of revenue cutters in the Baltic. The vessels composing the flotilla will belong to the Imperial Navy, but in time of peace they will be under the direction of the Minister of Finance. The corvette *Bayan* and the clippers *Fsadnik* and *Gaidamak* are being prepared at Cronstadt for service in the Mediterranean. It is stated that they will represent Russia in the projected naval demonstration against Turkey.

The annual fair at Nijni-Novgorod opened on July 28.

TURKEY.

The Porte last week forwarded its reply to the Collective Note. It accepts all the propositions of Europe except those relating to Jannina and Metsovo, with regard to which it urges that the former district is entirely Moslem, and that the latter is needed for strategic purposes.

GREECE.

The King has signed a decree ordering the mobilisation of the troops, but its publication is delayed under the pressure of the Powers. Meanwhile, the population in the districts Greece expects to obtain are intimating that if Greece does not move very soon they will be obliged to withdraw their offers of assistance.

EGYPT.

The Khedive was present on Monday morning at the ceremony of cutting the Nile dyke. The river is reported to be rising well; and the accounts received of the cotton crop are favourable, although the yield this year is expected to be somewhat smaller than that of 1879.

AMERICA.

General Hancock has written a letter accepting his nomination as Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The people, he remarks, can only rule by a full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count.

The Convention of the Independent Labour Party at Sharon, Pennsylvania, consisting of delegates representing fifteen States, has indorsed the nominations of Mr. Garfield and Mr. Arthur as the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

In accordance with the terms of the Convention instituting a Commission to adjudicate upon the claims for compensation put forward by Frenchmen residing in the United States during the War of Secession, and by Americans residing in France during the war of 1870, the French Government has appointed M. Geoffroy Commissioner, with M. Lamén as Agent and M. Chambrun as Councillor.

CANADA.

Princess Louise on the 29th ult. laid the coping-stone of the new Louise Embankment, Quebec, in presence of a large

assemblage. On Saturday last her Royal Highness and Prince Leopold embarked on the steamer *Polynesian* for England.

Yale, in British Columbia, the head-quarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg made a statement on the 28th ult. in the House of Assembly to the effect that the aspect of affairs in Basutoland was less threatening, and that the Government had therefore no intention of ordering the colonial forces to cross the border. The Premier added that efforts were at present being made to capture the chiefs Lethorodi and Masupha. Parliament was prorogued on the 30th ult.

Sir Bartle Frere, a *Times* telegram from Cape Town says, has received the official intimation of his recall. Lord Kimberley, in a cable despatch, states that the action of the Cape Parliament in refusing the Conference has induced her Majesty's Government to advise this course.

Prince Henry, son of the German Crown Prince, visited Cape Town on Monday as the guest of Sir Bartle Frere. Addresses of welcome poured in from various parts of the colony, and the German citizens formed a torchlight procession, marching to Government House, in pouring rain, singing national songs. An address and an album of South African scenery and races were presented to the Prince, who replied in German, expressing his thanks for the cordial reception accorded to him. The demonstration concluded with cheers for Prince Henry, and for Sir Bartle and Lady Frere.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Ministry have resigned and a new Cabinet has been formed by Mr. Graham Berry.

News has been received from Kingston, Jamaica, that the Rev. Enos Nuttall has been elected Bishop of the island.

The ship *La Hogue*, 1331 tons, Captain Wagstaff, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney yesterday week, with 395 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. C. E. Strutt as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Jones in charge of the single women.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Smyrna on the 29th ult. at five o'clock in the morning. Four or five houses were thrown down, and many others were much damaged by the oscillation. Two of the inhabitants were killed and five or six injured. Much damage has also been done in the country near Smyrna. At Burnabat the shock caused eleven houses and several *cafés* to fall in. Two minarets were also thrown down, and two people were killed and ten more or less injured. Slight shocks continue to be felt from time to time.

With reference to the Indian Famine Report, recently issued, it is stated that the questions of tenure, irrigation, railways, &c., will be dealt with exhaustively in the second part of the report, which will, it is hoped, be ready for presentation to Parliament before the close of the Session. The first part of the report relates to famine relief; the second deals with the measures by which Government, through its action, may place the people in a better condition to withstand the effect of droughts.

The British and African Royal mail steamer *Volta* has arrived in the Mersey from the West coast of Africa. On her leaving Sierra Leone on the 12th ult. there was some excitement consequent on the reported flight of the acting commandant of British Sherbro, an island one hundred and twenty miles from Sierra Leone. It is said that simultaneously with his disappearance the treasury chest under his charge was missed, and that the defalcations are considerable. The *Volta* was boarded in the Mersey by the Liverpool police, who were on the look out for the missing commandant.

The *Turkestan Vedomosti* states that the Chinese are gathering supplies at Tehugutchak, on the Kuldja frontier, for 10,000 troops, daily expected from the inner provinces of the Celestial Empire. The Chinese Governor at Kashgar has dispatched a small column against the Kara-Kirghiz to put down disturbances among the nomads. Four Europeans are at Kashgar; twenty with Tso Tsoun Tan at Tehugutchak, and seven Englishmen at Sarikool. The latter are investigating the gold-fields there. The garrison at Tehugutchak consists of 1000 *tehampan*s, 500 more than at the wells of Aktan, and at Sarilitan is a camp containing 2000 *Kalmucks* and Chinese. All these troops are kept in constant readiness for war. Several Kashgar magnates, imprisoned since the death of Yakob Beg, have been sent prisoners to the interior of China. Nearly all the Chinese troops in Kashgaria are engaged growing corn for this year's supply for the army.

The detailed programme of the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, to be held at Düsseldorf on Aug. 25, 26, 27, and 28, is published. The proceedings commence with a concert at the Tonhalle on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24. On Wednesday there is to be, in the morning, a general meeting of members at the Tonhalle, where the institute will be received by the local authorities; in the afternoon a visit to the exhibition and to works near Düsseldorf; and in the evening the annual dinner of the institute at the Tonhalle. On Thursday and Friday there are to be general meetings in the morning for the reading and discussion of papers; the afternoons are to be devoted to excursions by special trains to various iron and steel works in the neighbourhood of Düsseldorf, followed by concerts in the evenings. The whole will be brought to a close by a Rhine excursion on Saturday, which is timed to bring members by 10.30 p.m. to Cologne, via Rolandseck, Bingen, and Coblenz. The general secretary is Mr. J. S. Jeans, whose address up till Aug. 19 is 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street; and after that date, Tonhalle, Düsseldorf.

The autumn manœuvres of the French Army are to be carried out this year on an extensive scale. The following arrangements have been settled up to the present:—1. The 5th Army Corps, Commander General Gresley, head-quarters Orleans, consisting of the 9th and 10th Divisions, the 5th Brigade of Cavalry and 5th Brigade of Artillery, and including eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, two of artillery, and one battalion of chasseurs-à-pied. 2. The 6th Army Corps, commander not yet appointed (will be the successor of General Clinchant, now Governor of Paris), head-quarters Châlons, consisting of the 11th and 12th Divisions, the 6th Brigade of Cavalry and 6th Brigade of Artillery, and including also eight infantry regiments, two of cavalry, two of artillery, and a battalion of chasseurs. 3. The 7th Army Corps, Commander General Wolff, head-quarters Besançon, having the 13th and 14th Divisions, with the 7th Cavalry Brigade and 7th Artillery Brigade, including the same complement of troops as the former corps. Finally, the 9th Corps, Commander General Gallifet, head-quarters Tours, consisting of the 17th and 18th Divisions, with the 9th Cavalry Brigade, the 9th Artillery Brigade, and a brigade made up of squadrons of Cuirassiers, and having also a complete pontoon train. It will be composed of eight regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, two of artillery, a battalion of chasseurs-à-pied, the pontoniers, &c.



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: BATTERY OF HORSE ARTILLERY AND DETACHMENT OF THE 66th REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.

ENTERTAINMENT TO AMERICAN ACTORS.

SPEECH OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

The Savage Club entertained at the Criterion Restaurant yesterday week some of the American actors at present in the metropolis. Mr. Barry Sullivan took the chair, having on his right the American Minister, Mr. James Russell Lowell, and on his left Mr. John M'Cullough. The vice-chairs were filled by Messrs. Duffy, Kelly, Millward, and Tegetmeier. Among the guests were Mr. J. T. Raymond, Mr. W. J. Florence, Mr. M'Kee Rankin, Mr. W. E. Sheridan, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, Mr. Smalley; while of the Savage Club and their friends invited to meet the guests of the day there were present Mr. Woodall, M.P., Mr. Briggs, M.P., Mr. John Ryder, Mr. David James, Mr. T. Thorne, Mr. J. Hollingshead, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. E. Righton, Mr. Charles Warner, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Pateman, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. A. Mathison, Mr. F. Celli, Mr. Creswick, and about 150 other gentlemen connected with the drama, literature, and art.

The toasts of "The Queen" and "The President of the United States" having been duly honoured,

The chairman proposed "The American Stage," and in the name of the Savage Club tendered the American actors a hearty welcome. Mr. John M'Cullough having acknowledged the compliment, Mr. W. J. Florence, following, remarked that actors to-day were much better off than when he as a boy took up this profession. Time was when actors could neither give breakfasts nor always get them. But nowadays, though we might see a good many bad actors, we should not find a great many poor ones. Mr. M'Kee Rankin and Mr. Raymond were also called on to speak, and the latter humorously expressed his gratitude for the many criticisms he had received since his appearance on the stage here as Colonel Sellers. Mr. Hollingshead, he declared, was not responsible for his arrival at this time of the year. London was a large place, and he had argued that a large part of the public would be here, and at all events the critics would be here—and he found they were.

Mr. Charles Dickens having next proposed "The Health of the United States Minister,"

Mr. Lowell said:—In listening to the kind words and still more in hearing the name of the gentleman who was kind enough to propose the toast to which I am replying, I could not help recalling the words of one of our English poets—

Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still!

I was honoured with the acquaintance, in some sort I may say with the friendship, of the father of the gentleman who proposed my name, and before saying anything further you will allow me to remark that my countrymen are always ready to recognise hereditary claims when based upon hereditary merit (Hear, hear). Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to me to be here, but in some sense I regard it also as a kind of duty to be present on any occasion when the Star-spangled Banner and the Red Cross of England hang opposite to each other in friendly converse. May they never hang opposite to each other in any other spirit (Cheers). I say so because I think it the duty of any man who in any sense represents one of the English-speaking races to be present on an occasion which indicates, as this does, that we are one in all those great principles which lie at the basis of civilised society, never mind what the form of government may be. As I sat here, gentlemen, endeavouring to collect my thoughts, and finding it, I must say, as difficult as to make a collection for any other charitable occasion—(laughter)—I could not help thinking that the Anglo-Saxon race—if you will allow me to use an expression which is sometimes criticised—has misinterpreted a familiar text of Scripture and reads it, "Out of the fullness of the mouth the heart speaketh." I confess that if Alexander, who once offered a reward for a new pleasure, were to come again upon earth, I should become one of the competitors for the prize, and I should offer for his consideration a festival at which there were no speeches (Laughter). The gentlemen of your profession have, in one sense, a great advantage over the rest of us. Your speeches are prepared for you by the cleverest men of your time or by the great geniuses for all time. You can be witty or wise at much less expense than those of us who are obliged to fall back upon own resources. Now, I admit that there is a good deal in the spur of the moment, but that depends very much upon the flank of the animal into which you dig it (Laughter). There is also a great deal in that self-possessed extemporaneousness which a man carries in his pocket on a sheet of paper. It reminds one of the compliment which the Irishman paid his own weapon, the shillelagh, when he said, "It's a weapon which never misses fire," but then it may be said that it applies itself more directly to the head than to the heart (Laughter). I think I have a very capital theory of what an after-dinner speech should be. We have had some examples this afternoon, and I have made a great many excellent ones myself; but they were always on the way home, and after I had made a very poor one when I was on my legs (Laughter). My cabman has been the confidant of an amount of humour, of apt quotations, and clever sayings which you will never know and which you would never guess. But something in what has been said by one of my countrymen recalls to my mind a matter of graver character. As a man who has lived all his life in the country, to my shame be it said, I have not been an habitual theatre-goer. I came too late for the elder Kean. My theatrical experiences began with Fanny Kemble—I forget how many years ago, but more than I care to remember—and I recollect the impression made upon me by her and by her father. I was too young to be critical; I was young enough to enjoy; but I remember that what remained with me and what remains with me still of what I heard and saw, and especially with regard to Charles Kemble, was the perfection of his art. It was not his individual characteristics—though, of course, I remember those—it was the perfection of his art. My countryman has alluded to the fact that at one time it was difficult for an actor to get a breakfast, much more to have one offered to him; and that recalls to my mind the touching words of the great master of your art—Shakspeare—who in one of his sonnets said,—

O, for my sake do you with Fortune chide,
The guilty goddess of my harmful deeds,
That did not better for my life provide
Than public means, which public manners breeds.
Thence comes it that my name receives a brand;
And almost thence my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.

Certainly the consideration in which the theatrical profession is held has risen greatly even within my own recollection. It has risen greatly since the time when Adrienne Lecouvreur was denied burial in that consecrated ground where rakes and demireps could complete the corruption they had begun on earth; and this is due to the fact that it is now looked upon, not only by the public in general but by the members of your profession, as a fine art. It is perfectly true that the stage has often lent itself, I will not say to the demoralisation of the public, but to things which I think none of us would altogether approve. This, however, I think, has been due more to the fact that it not only holds up the mirror to nature, but that the stage is a mirror in which the public itself is reflected (Hear, hear), and the public is to blame if the stage is ever degraded (Cheers). It

has been to men of my profession, perhaps, that the degradation has been due more than to those who represent their plays. They have interpreted, perhaps, in too literal a sense, even the famous saying of Dryden, that "he who lives to write must write to live." But I began with the Irishman's weapon; and I shall not forget that among its other virtues is its brevity, and as in the list of toasts which is to follow I caught the name of a son of him who was certainly the greatest poet, though he wrote in prose, and who, perhaps, possessed the most original mind that America has given to the world, I shall, I am sure, with your entire approbation, make way for the next speaker.

Mr. Woodall, M.P., proposed "American Literature," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who made an eloquent reply. Subsequent toasts were proposed and responded to by Mr. Millward, Mr. John Hollingshead, and Mr. Smalley; and, the health of the Savage Club and the Chairman having been drunk, the assemblage broke up.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Appleton, R.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham.
Baker, Charles; Rector of Wappenhams.
Ball, Charles James; Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn.
Bardsley, Joseph; Vicar of Bradford.
Soyres, John de; Chaplain of Cronstadt.
Foster, Bernard Knollys; Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Lambert, J. C.; Vicar of St. James's, St. Helena.
Meynell, Francis William; Rector of Watermillock, Cumberland.
Middleton, John Douglas; Chaplain to the Royal Yacht Squadron.
Seafie, Henry Wilkinson; Perpetual Curate of Mardale, Westmorland.
Wildman, Thomas; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Andrew's.

A handsome marble hall clock has been presented to the Rev. F. Lillington by the parishioners of Hasfield, Gloucestershire, and an oak stationery cabinet by the mistress and children of Hasfield School, as marks of esteem on their leaving the parish.

Lord Ebury has written to the *Times* to say that in consequence of the state of public affairs since the general election, which have entirely engrossed popular attention, it has not been thought advisable to bring forward the bill which he introduced into the House of Lords for the purpose of checking the further widespread inculcation of auricular confession and priestly absolution in the Church of England. He trusts, however, that next Session a fairer opportunity will be obtained for the complete discussion of this most important question.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton Cross on the 29th ult. opened a bazaar on the Mesnes, Wigan, promoted with the object of wiping off the debt on the parish church tower and the building of St. Michael and All Angels' Church. There was a numerous and fashionable company present. Sir R. Cross, in declaring the bazaar open, said it was one of the most curious phases in the character of the English nation that, much as they were ready to give for all purposes, and especially for their Church, when it came to the last they would not give it unless they had a bazaar. He had never been able to understand the why and wherefore, but it was always a success.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held on Monday—Bishop Piers Claughton in the chair. Dr. Pigott, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the number of appeals to the corporation for help had been unusually and painfully numerous, and that, owing to agricultural depression, many of the clergy had been reduced to trying privations. In many cases where livings are endowed with glebe, the change in the value of land has produced a sudden and almost ruinous loss; but the committee rejoiced that in spite of this depression their funds had slowly but steadily increased, and the grants had exceeded those of the preceding year by more than £1000. The number of cases relieved was 427, against 356 of the preceding year—the total amount granted being £6625.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on the 28th ult. at 46A, Pall-mall—the Bishop of London in the chair. The secretary read the report of the executive committee, which stated that, at the last meeting of the board, on May 4, it was reported that there were balances in hand for living agents of £562 18s. 9d., and for material objects of £25 2s. Money had been received in the interval, amounting to £9576 12s. 6d., which, divided in the settled proportions, gave £3192 4s. 1d. for living agents, and £6384 8s. 5d. for other objects. The amounts received added to balances would be disposed of as follows:—For missionary clergy, £1670; living agents, £1698; schools, £200; mission buildings, £1953; churches, £5161; leaving a balance unappropriated of £258. Grants had been made out of her Majesty's gift of £200 towards the purchase of a site for a mission chapel in the Holy Trinity district, Haverstock-hill; and £300 for a mission chapel in Bow, leaving a balance of £153. The amount received in the past year was £12,645.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

At the Wesleyan Conference, yesterday week, the thanks of the Conference were accorded to the ex-president for the able, practical, and impressive charge which he delivered on the previous day to the newly-ordained ministers, and he was requested to publish it. The ex-president acknowledged the vote, and consented to publish the charge. While the Conference was engaged in considering the report of the memorial committee, a pleasant surprise occurred. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon was introduced by the Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborn. The president warmly shook Mr. Spurgeon by the hand, and, addressing him, said the Conference in that way acknowledged God's great mercy to Mr. Spurgeon, and the great blessing upon his work from the beginning. His success as an evangelist of the Lord Jesus Christ had gladdened the heart of Methodism as though he had been one of their own ministers. They welcomed him, not only on his own account, but as representing a large section of the Christian Church, firm in its adherence to evangelical truth and glorious in its missionary traditions.—Mr. Spurgeon said he was there really by accident, and without the least expectation of being called to address the Conference. He rejoiced that two denominations, the Wesleyans and the Baptists, retained a firm grip of truth—they believed something. It was their duty simply to receive God's thoughts and to give them out. For himself, he was forced to confess he believed not only the sense, but the words of the Bible. He urged his younger brethren to hold fast the truth. Though differing from them on minor points, he rejoiced in agreement with them in the grand fundamental truths. He pressed on the Conference the duty of preaching with simplicity and fervour. He prayed that success in winning souls for Christ might still be the glory of Methodism.—At the call of the Conference Dr. Osborn proposed a vote of cordial fraternal greetings to their visitor. The fact that their differences with Mr. Spurgeon on minor points of doctrine were well known made the obligation the greater to proclaim that the points on which they differed were as nothing compared with those on which they were agreed. Dr. Punshon seconded the vote, which was passed

with enthusiasm, the Conference standing while the president, in fitting words, conveyed the vote to Mr. Spurgeon. A variety of miscellaneous matters engaged the attention of the Conference during the remainder of the session.

The first mixed session of laymen and ministers belonging to the Wesleyan Conference was held on Monday at City-road Chapel. It was resolved to endeavour to raise the Thanksgiving Fund to 300,000 guineas; the sum already subscribed has been £287,155. In the evening the annual Fearnley Lecture was delivered by the Rev. J. S. Banks, of Glasgow.

Mr. Albert Spicer laid the memorial-stone of a new Congregational church on the 29th ult., at Highbury-quadrant, under the auspices of the London Congregational Union, of which that gentleman is the treasurer. In May, 1878, a temporary building was opened by the Rev. Dr. Allon close to the site of the one now about to be erected, and a congregation has assembled there regularly for public worship ever since, though it has not had the advantage of having a permanent minister. The church originated by the Congregational Union will provide sittings for 1200 persons, and is to cost £10,400, the architect being Mr. J. Sulman, and the contractor Mr. J. Chessum. The style is to be Byzantine, the basis of the design being a Greek cross, and in that respect the new church at Highbury will be a novelty in London ecclesiastical architecture. It is to be completed by the end of next year. Among those who took part in or witnessed the ceremony were Mr. R. T. Middleton, M.P., Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., Mr. Henry Wright, the Rev. A. Hannay, the Rev. A. Mearns, the Rev. W. Spenceley, Mr. Robert Sinclair, and Mr. John Wheeler, treasurers of the building committee, and Mr. T. C. Williams, 8, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, secretary.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Messrs. Ernest Charles Read, Walter Wybergh How, and George Rivers Lowndes have been elected to Winchester scholarships at New College.

The Rev. W. Payne-Smith, M.A., senior student of Christ Church, has been appointed to the vice-principalship of Wycliffe Hall.

EDINBURGH.

The graduation ceremonial took place in the Assembly Hall on Monday. The Cameron prize for the most valuable discovery in therapeutics during the past year was awarded to Professor William Roberts, Owens College, Manchester. Professor Rutherford said a more elaborate test system of examinations was applied in Edinburgh than elsewhere.

Eton school closed yesterday week for the autumn vacation, which will last till the middle of September. Miss Hackett has been appointed lady in charge on the foundation.

There have recently been presentations of prizes at several public schools. On Wednesday week a numerous company assembled at Christ's Hospital to witness the celebration of Speech Day. The Lord Mayor, who, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, attended in civic state, delivered the prizes to the successful competitors at the recent examinations.—The annual distribution of prizes at the Greenwich Royal Naval Hospital School was made by the Earl of Northbrook.—The prizes at University College School were presented by the Earl of Kimberley.—The Duchess of Teck presented the prizes at the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army.—At the annual Speech Day at Sir Andrew Judd's Grammar School, Tonbridge, of which the Company of Skinners are the governors, Mr. A. E. Taylor, the master of the Skinners' Company, presided.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Holborn Estate Grammar School, St. Clement Danes, took place on Wednesday week under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.—Founders' Day was kept at Abingdon School, the prizes being distributed by Archdeacon Pott, the chairman of the governors. Since last year the governors have added to the new buildings erected ten years ago a new entrance-hall and five fine class-rooms; the school-house has been enlarged by studies for the elder boys, new infirmaries, bath-rooms, and other conveniences. The new scholarships sketched out by this new scheme have been put in operation with good success.

Thursday week was Speech Day at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne, Dorset, when the prizes were distributed by Princess Frederica; Earl Nelson presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Middle-class Schools of St. John the Divine, Kennington; and it was prize day at Bradfield College.

Yesterday week was Speech Day in the Upper School at Dulwich College, and the Archbishop of Canterbury distributed the prizes.—The Lord Mayor attended in state at the City of London School to distribute the prizes won by the pupils during the past year, and in the evening the school committee entertained a number of guests at dinner at the Guildhall Tavern.—At the distribution of rewards at the Bristol Grammar School the head master stated that the institution had again carried off three great prizes at Oxford University: the senior and junior scholarships in mathematics and the Lady Herschell prize for astronomy. A like success had been gained by the school two years ago.—Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B., distributed the prizes to the successful competitors on board the Worcester training-ship at Greenhithe, the gold medal presented by her Majesty being received by George Stuart Hewett, as the boy likely to make the best sailor, and he received also the prize given by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.—At Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield, the prizes were presented by Mr. Paget, of Stuffynwood Hall.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students at Dunheved College, Launceston, took place in the large school-room, the Mayor presenting the awards. In speaking of the exhibition scholarships won by Miss Blanche Hewett, Miss Mary Langdon, William Ede, and John Brimmell, the chairman spoke highly of the excellency of the answers given by these pupils, especially by Miss Hewett, who had shown special proficiency in languages and an efficiency of a remarkable kind in mathematics. She had won one of the highest positions in the University Examinations in the country.

A letter has been received by ex-Provost Mattheson, Dunfermline, from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, New York, stating that he intends to increase the offer formerly made by him—namely, of giving £5000 for providing his native town with a free library—to £8000, so as to include the costs (estimated at £4000) of erecting a suitable building for the library and for a set of reading and recreation rooms in connection therewith.

The elections for Scarborough and the Wigton Burghs took place yesterday week. At Scarborough the polling resulted in the return of Mr. Dodson, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 222 votes. The numbers were—Dodson, 1828; Duncombe, 1606. At Wigton the Conservative candidate, Admiral Sir John Charles Dalrymple Hay, was returned by a majority of 16, the figures being—Hay, 636; McMicking, 620.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Washington Square" supplies the readers of the *Cornhill* with nearly the same intellectual stimulus for which in days past they used to be indebted to Mr. Thackeray. Light, lively, graceful, yet blended with serious interest, and appealing forcibly to the sympathies, it belongs essentially to the class of comedy in narrative, yet is not without the suggestion of tragic power. The most remarkable of the miscellaneous contributions is "Vernon Lee's" essay on Faustus and Helena as types of the supernatural. The brilliancy and copiousness of the diction are so great as sometimes almost to obscure the drift of the argument, which is in general that the supernatural must of necessity part with its essential character of weirdness and vagueness in accommodating itself to artistic treatment. Marlowe is consequently a better exponent of the supernatural than Goethe, although he does not understand it nearly so well. A thoughtful paper on English sculpture in 1880 takes a more favourable view of the present position of the art in this country than is usually entertained. "Why did Shakespeare write tragedies?" is a protest against the idea that his personal experience is frequently embodied in his works. "Foreign Titles" is a pleasant sketch of some of the distinctive features of Continental aristocracy, and "The Ship of Fools" is a curious account of Sebastian Brant's quaint old poem, of which, however, the woodcuts would seem to be the most valuable portion.

The leading contribution to *Macmillan* is a most amusing sketch by a writer, who jocularly objects to the publication of his name after having rendered it quite unmistakable, of an incident of life in a small French provincial town, under the present uneasy relations which political differences have brought about. Our countryman was nearly entrapped in a duel got up to rehabilitate a discredited journalist who, if this article comes to his knowledge, may catch him yet. In an able analysis of the successive enactments on the subject of oaths, Mr. F. Pollock shows that the religious tests they contain were imposed from political motives. There is little else of interest, except General Hutchinson's discussion of the question of naval ordnance, and Mr. Stanley Poole's criticism on the novels of the late Miss Keary.

Blackwood has an interesting review of the history of Central Asia, the "meeting place of empires," a severe scrutiny of the alleged distress in the West of Ireland, a pleasant "talk about sonnets," and a continuation of the amusing sketches of bush life in Queensland. The most entertaining contribution, however, is "Hans Preller," a satire on the extortions of Swiss hotel-keepers in the form of a mediæval legend.

Cardinal Manning's protest against Mr. Bradlaugh's admission to Parliament will attract some attention to an otherwise uninteresting number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and may carry some weight with those who fail to notice that the Cardinal is employing the self-same arguments with which, if he lived in Spain, he would resist the admission of a Protestant to the Legislature. The unquestionable smartness of Mr. Traill's dialogue on "Political Optimism" will hardly convince any statesman that the doctrine of nationalities is one which he can afford to ignore at this time of day; and Mr. Justin McCarthy's remonstrance with the Irish landowners on their alleged "panic" is more likely than not to satisfy them that it is well founded. Mr. Tuke's sketch of the bright side of Irish peasant proprietorship is a much more valuable contribution to the subject. The only other noticeable feature in the number is Mr. Ruskin's strange incapacity to appreciate Wordsworth.

The most important article in a rather inferior number of the *Fortnightly* is one on Irish landed tenure, by Mr. Justice Longfield, whose long experience as a Judge in the Landed Estates Court lends especial weight to his opinions. His general bias is in favour of the landlords, who, he says, are rarely guilty of oppressive or vexatious conduct. He doubts the feasibility of establishing a peasant proprietary in Ireland, and advocates a modification of the Ulster tenant-right custom as the measure best adapted to reconcile all interests. A kindred question is treated in Sir D. Wedderburn's paper on the alarming impoverishment of the Deccan. Here, again, the claims of the landlord—the State in this instance—are by no means exorbitant; but the customs of the people, especially the expense of weddings and the habit of locking up money in personal ornaments, place formidable obstacles in the way of the best-intentioned Government. With reference to the admitted unpopularity of the present Government in the metropolis, Mr. Wemyss Reid justly and forcibly admonishes Londoners that the provinces have long ago ceased to take their cue from London clubs and newspapers. When, however, he twits them with their inability to foresee the result of the late General Election, he should remember that his own party were equally aghast at the election of 1874. Mr. Fiske expands the reasons of the American revolt from Great Britain, and Mr. Leslie Stephen, in no mincing phrase, denounces the hypocrisy which he attributes to the Parliamentary opponents of Mr. Bradlaugh.

Among a number of excellent contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* may be especially mentioned the continuation of Mr. Aldrich's "Stillwater Tragedy," a picturesque sketch of "Sicilian Hospitality," a favourable estimate of General Garfield's chances for the Presidency, a capital sketch by Mr. Grant White of English equestrian habits, and one of Mark Twain's peculiar pieces of half-mournful humour.

Scribner's Monthly, as usual, is full of articles equally excellent for their literary treatment and copiousness of illustration. Among these the papers on Canada, Mr. Haden's etchings, and England as described by Dickens, may especially be named. The *Victorian Review* has more about Victoria than is always the case with it. Señor Castelar contributes an article on the affairs of Europe which certainly entitles him to the credit of a clearer prevision of the result of the late general election than most Englishmen possessed. The *Church Quarterly* improves decidedly under its present editor. One article, that on Cassiodorus, is of the highest literary merit, and nearly all the rest are distinguished by learning, or scholarship, or philosophical acuteness. The most interesting contribution to the *Month* is one on George IV. and Queen Caroline, which contains some curious passages from unpublished MSS.

Besides the sequel of Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophteta," the *Gentleman's Magazine* has several excellent minor contributions, among which the palm perhaps belongs to Mr. Forster's sketch of the picturesque Court of a very common-place Sovereign, the Empress Anne of Russia. Another picture of Court intrigue is portrayed in Mr. Ewald's account, quaintly entitled "A Perished Kernel," of the trial of Lord and Lady Somerset for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Mr. Ewald thinks that James I. himself was concerned in this flagitious business; but there seems an absence of any adequate motive. Mr. Dyer collects the folk-lore of the moon, Mr. Dutton Cook contributes a memoir of Rachel, and Mr. Fitzgerald sketches the Thames between Crenorne and Westminster. Miss Hardy's account of Salt Lake City contains the penetrating remark that those women really adapt them-

selves to Mormon usages who are more fitted to be mothers than wives. The most remarkable papers in *Temple Bar* are an excellent sketch of Queen Elizabeth's peril in the reign of her sister, some pleasant specimens of the correspondence of the naïve and egotistic Andersen, and a romantic collection of the numerous instances in which books, sometimes as invaluable as Luther's "Table Talk," have escaped destruction by a hair's breadth. "The Return of Aphrodite" is a spirited poem. "The Violin-Player" continues to be the chief attraction of *London Society*, "Sophy" of *Time*, and "A Confidential Agent" of *Belgravia*, which also has one of Dr. Andrew Wilson's excellent natural-history papers, the subject this time being jelly-fish.

The excellent serials published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin comprise the *Magazine of Art*, *Family Magazine*, *Quiver*, *Old and New London*, *Technical Educator*; *Longfellow's Poetical Works*, *Illustrated*; *Science for All*, *Illustrated*; *Familiar Wild Flowers*, with Coloured Plates; and an *Illustrated Book of the Dog*.

We have received *Tinsley's Magazine*, and the *Summer Number* thereof, entitled "Seaside Maidens," containing ten stirring tales of as many seaside places by G. A. Henty, illustrated by ten page illustrations from the facile pencil of Harry Furniss; the *Shilling Serial Issue* of Mr. Heath's *Fern Paradise*, *London Society*, *St. James's Magazine*, *Argosy*, *Good Words*, *Churchman's Magazine*, *Victoria Magazine*, *Colburn's New Monthly*, *St. Nicholas*, *Science Gossip*, *Men of Mark*, *Examples of Works of Art in the South Kensington Museum*, *Covent-Garden Magazine*, *Welcome Kensington*, *Golden Hours*, *Peep-Show*, *Social Notes*, *Children's Advocate*, *Animal World*, *Mission Life*, and *Chatter-box*. Among the *Fashion Books* are *Le Follet*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, and *Illustrated Household Journal*. We have also received *Monthly Parts of All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Gardener's Magazine*, *Gardening Illustrated*, *Day of Rest*, *Welcome*, *Social Notes*, *Boy's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Paper*, *Young England*, *Union Jack*, *the Daisy*, and *the Christian Age*.

THE CITY COMPANIES' COMMISSION.

The *London Gazette* states that the Queen has appointed the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Bedford, Viscount Sherbrooke, Lord Coleridge, Sir R. A. Cross, Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Albert Pell, Mr. W. H. James, M.P., Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., to inquire into the City companies. Mr. H. D. Warr is appointed secretary. The terms of the Commission are as follows:—

We do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to inquire into all the companies to which these presents apply, and into the circumstances and dates of their foundation and the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects are now being carried into effect, and into any Acts of Parliament, charters, trust deeds, decrees of Court, or other documents founding, regulating, or affecting the said companies, or any of them:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to inquire into and ascertain the constitution and powers of the governing bodies of the said companies, and the mode of admission of freemen, livery, and other members of the said companies, and the number of freemen, livery, or other persons constituting the said companies, and the gains, privileges, or emoluments to which all or any of such persons are entitled by reason of their being members of such companies:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to inquire into and ascertain the officers and servants of such companies, and the salaries or other emoluments to which such officers and servants are entitled, and the mode of appointment of such officers and servants, and the duties which they perform:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to inquire into and ascertain the property of, or held on trust for or by such companies, both real and personal, and where the same is situate, and of what it is composed, and the capital value of the several descriptions of such property, and the annual income of such property, and the mode in which the property is managed and the income is expended:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to report to us, under your hands and seals, what you shall find touching or concerning the premises upon such inquiry as aforesaid, and also to consider and report what measures (if any) are, in the judgment of you or any three or more of you, expedient and necessary for improving or altering the constitution of the said companies or the appropriation or administration of the property or revenues thereof:

And we do hereby empower you to make separate reports in relation to any matter concerning the premises at such time and in such manner as you, or any three or more of you, may think expedient:

And we do hereby declare that the companies to which these presents apply are all the companies named in the second report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Municipal Corporations in England and Wales:

And for the better enabling you to form a sound judgment on the premises, we do hereby authorise and empower you, or any three or more of you, to call before you, or any three or more of you, all such persons as you may judge most competent by reason of their situation, knowledge, and experience, to afford you correct information on the subjects of this inquiry; also to cause all persons to bring and produce before you, or any three or more of you, all and singular records, books, papers, and other documents touching the premises which may be in the custody or under the control of them, or any of them; also to inquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all lawful ways and means whatsoever. And we will and command that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, our Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in July was 83,116, of whom 46,274 were in work-houses and 36,842 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 721, of whom 487 were men, 187 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- BARNWELL:**
Lays and Lyrics: consisting of Poems, chiefly humorous. By George Lancaster.

"BAZAAR" OFFICE.
The Northern Watering Places of France. By Rosa Banghan.

Sick Nursing at Home. By S. F. A. Caulfield.

The Bicyclists' Guide to Machines and Makers. By Robert Edward Phillips.

BENTLEY AND SON:
Pious Frauds. A Novel. By Albany de Fonblanque. 3 vols.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS:
The Odyssey of Homer. Books I.—XII. Translated into English verse. With Notes and Parallel Passages. By Sir Charles Du Cane.

A Handbook of Deerstalking. By Alexander Macrae. With Introduction by Horatio Ross, Esq.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON:
Songs for Little Singers in the Sunday School and Home. By Henry King Lewis.

HURST AND BLACKETT:
Monsieur Guizot in Private Life—1787-1874. By his Daughter, Madame de Witt. Translated by M. C. M. Simpson.

INDUSTRIAL:
The Kindergarten Principle: Its Educational Value and Chief Applications. By Mary J. Lyschinska.
- LOW AND CO.:**
"Wait a Year." By H. Bowra. 3 vols.

The Great Artists:
Sir Edwin Landseer. By Frederick G. Stephens.

Sir Joshua Reynolds. By F. S. Pulling.

LUCAS AND CO.:
Proceedings of the Musical Association. Sixth Session.

PAUL AND CO.:
Through a Needle's Eye. By Hesba Stretton. Second Edition.

STANFORD:
The Parliamentary Poll-Book of all Elections from 1832 to July 1880. Greatly enlarged edition. By F. H. McCalmont.

Handbook to the County of Kent. By G. Phillips Bevan. Third Edition.

Tourists' Guide to South Devon. By R. N. Worth. Second Edition.

Lincoln Pocket Guide. By Sir C. II. J. Anderson, Bart.

Tourists' Guide to Sussex. By George F. Chambers. Second Edition.

Tourists' Guide to the West Riding of Yorkshire. By G. Phillips Bevan. Second Edition.

Round About London. By Rev. William J. Lottie. Fourth Edition.

TINSLEY BROS.:
The Sport of Fate. By Richard Dowling. 3 vols.

Winged Words. By H. Spicer. 2 vols.

LECTURE ON ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., Principal of The College, High-bury New Park, gave on Saturday afternoon last, at the British Museum, a lecture on the antiquities in the Assyrian galleries. Among those present were the Bishop of London with his family circle, and the Persian Ambassador, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Mount Cashell, Lady Helena Newenham, Sir William and Lady Muir, Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Bond, the chief librarian, and a number of clergymen and ladies.

The object of Dr. Kinns was not only to convey views of life as it existed nearly 3000 years ago in the cities of Nineveh and Babylon, but to demonstrate the vast value of the Assyrian remains in the national collection. In a general survey of the collection, Dr. Kinns remarked that it was unique, and its value could not be estimated. It showed us the manners and customs of this very ancient and extinct people. By the pictures in stone and the writings we could see how they lived and how they made war; we could see them in their homes; we could observe their social customs; we could even study their religion. We could, moreover, obtain remarkable confirmation of the truth of Holy Writ by evidence traced out nearly 2000 years before the commencement of the Christian era. Dr. Kinns dwelt at length upon the vast dimensions of the destroyed cities, their magnificence, and the character of their palaces and temples, and pointed out the very great cruelties which were practised upon the captives that are too graphically depicted in many of the sculptures, where the victims are represented as being flayed alive, impaled on sharp stakes, or suffering other unmentionable tortures. In one of the rural scenes, the Assyrian king, Sardanapalus, who quaffs the goblet in an arbour, is gratified by the sight of the head of his enemy, Te-umman, king of Elam, hanging upon one of the trees. The Doctor showed the signet cylinder of Dungi, one of the earliest kings of Babylonia, some 4000 years ago, and the seal of Darius, which was probably attached to the decree which committed Daniel's enemies to the lions' den. The Royal game was the lion. Parks were kept entirely for the king to enjoy the lion-hunt. Lions are finely represented in all stages of the sport, pierced with arrows, being slain with spears, attacking the led horse of the king or his eunuchs. The Chaldean stone with the account of the Deluge was shown, and parallel passages were read from the Chaldean and from the Pentateuch, showing the wonderful agreement as to the relation of the occurrences before and after the Deluge in the two sources of information.

At the close the Bishop of London most cordially thanked Dr. Kinns in the name of the company for an exceedingly instructive and agreeable afternoon, and especially for the interesting confirmations he had given them of the truth of the historical Scriptures.

THE BANK HOLIDAY.

Intermittent showers fell during Monday; but, notwithstanding the weather, vast numbers of holiday-makers were abroad, and the various places of amusement, particularly such as afforded shelter from the rain, were thronged with visitors. The Crystal Palace was visited by 40,000 persons and the Alexandra Palace by the enormous number of 107,852. At the National Gallery the admissions numbered 21,160 against 13,000 last year; at the British Museum they were 9290 against 7600 last year. The Royal Academy had 5800 visitors up to five o'clock, and the Society of British Artists, which was opened free for the first time, had 1100 visitors. The Tower was visited by about 3000 persons, the Zoological Society's Gardens by 18,734, and Kew Gardens by 32,000, or a falling off of 21,000 as compared with last year. The total number of visitors to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on payment of 2d. each, was 11,370. Large numbers of people went to Hampstead-heath and Epping Forest; but here, of course, as at the other open-air resorts, the amusements were more or less spoilt by the rain. The State apartments at Windsor Castle were visited by 5678 persons.

Numerous excursion-trains carried large numbers of holiday-makers from the various railway termini to Brighton, Hastings, Ramsgate, Margate, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, and other places; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the Thames steamers, both up and down the river, were largely patronised. There was, with few exceptions, an increase in the railway traffic as compared with last year. The chief falling off was on the Great Western line, which booked only 28,000 passengers at the London stations, against 33,000 last year.

The visitors to the Continent were more numerous than usual. The Flushing boat from Queenborough last Friday carried 400 passengers. The Great Eastern Railway had also a full train of passengers for the Continent on Saturday evening from Liverpool-street station. Their steamer the *Claud Hamilton* left Harwich with 286 passengers, and the *Lady Tyler* with 220 passengers, for Rotterdam.

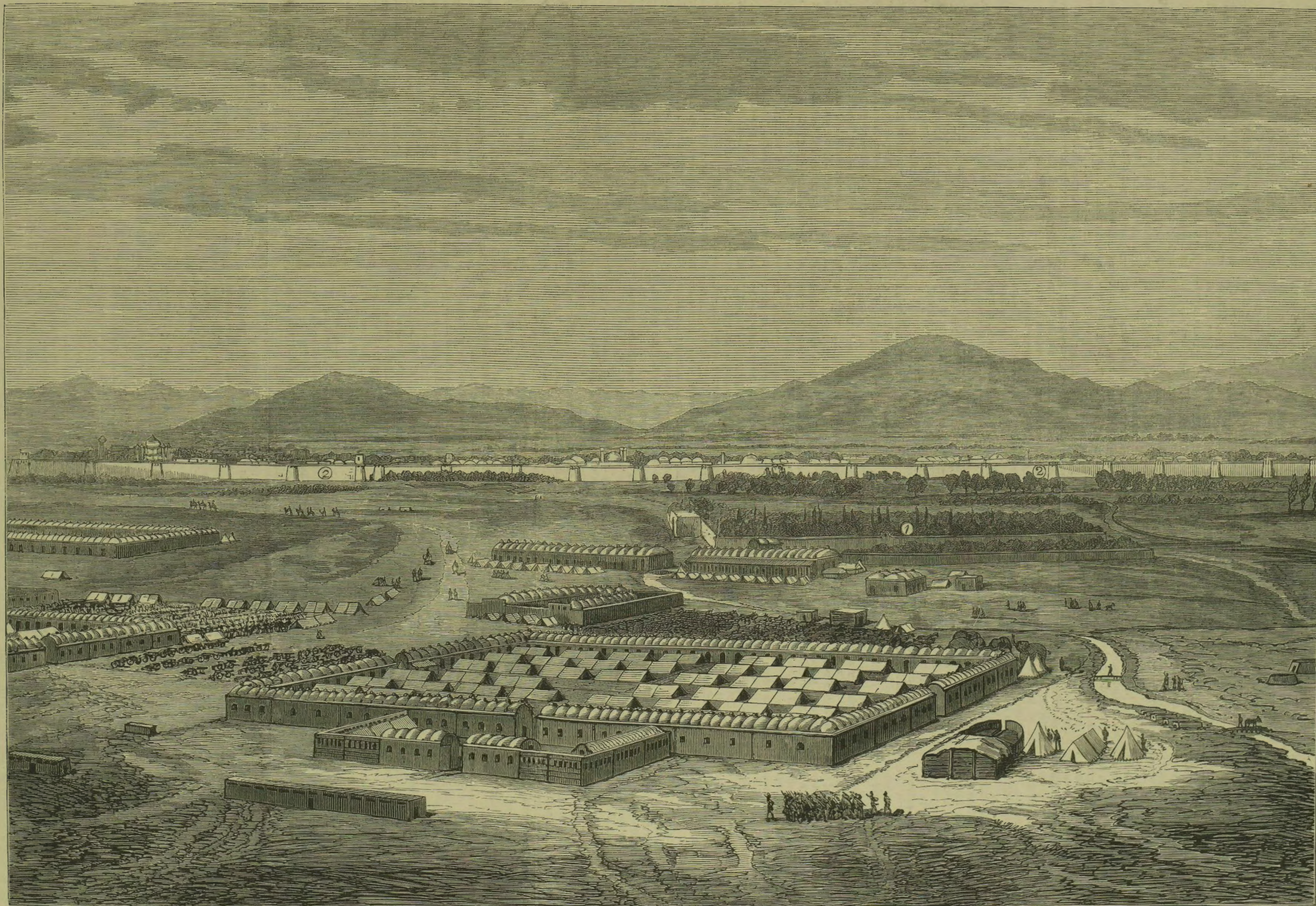
It will interest those curious in such matters to know that at the Alexandra Palace there were consumed 720 dozen of spirits, 470 dozen of wine, 1600 dozen bottles of ale, 750 dozen bottles of stout, 9000 dozen of lemonade, ginger beer, soda water, and seltzer water, 350 barrels of draught ale, 30,000 cups of tea and coffee, 12,600 one-shilling teas, 22 tons of meat, 60,000 buns and cakes, 12 van loads of salad, 7 tons of potatoes, 7600 dinners, 42,000 loaves of bread. £440 worth of fruit was sold, and £175 was taken for sweetmeats alone. It is estimated that plate to the value of £100 was either broken or lost. The staff in the refreshment departments numbered 1140 persons. All the entertainments were free, and it is calculated that 8000 visitors attended the theatre; 20,000 saw the different performances of "Red Riding Hood; 12,000 listened to the concerts; and 9000 witnessed the wrestling tournaments.

A Board of Trade inquiry was held last Saturday into the loss of the sailing-ship *Essex*, with twenty-five lives. Her cargo consisted of rice, and the investigation was regarded as a representative one, owing to the frequent loss of rice-laden vessels. The Commissioners decided that she was too deeply laden, that the cargo was stowed so as to endanger her safety, and that she was too hurriedly loaded.

Lord Dunglass, says the *Glasgow Herald*, has in his possession seventy-nine coins recently recovered by the workmen engaged gutting out the foundation of the building in Main-street, Douglas, known as the "Old Lodge." The gold coins are very well preserved, most of them having been deposited in a jar. The following is a list of the coins briefly detailed:—Nine Elizabethan shillings and fourteen sixpences; four English gold coins called the unit, five English shillings, two sixpences, and two Irish shillings of James I.; four thistle marks of James VI., Scotland, dated 1601; two English half-crowns, fourteen shillings, and three sixpences of Charles I.'s reign; one small Scottish copper coin called a "turner;" six dollars of Albert and Elizabeth of Brabant, and seven quarter dollars; three dollars of Philip IV. of Spain, and one half-dollar; one small coin of Charles IX. of Sweden, 1607; one small defaced and illegible coin.



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: VALLEY OF THE HELMUND, FROM THREE MILES SOUTH OF THE ABBAZA POSITION, LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B.



1. General Sir Donald Stewart's Quarters.

2 and 2. City of Candahar.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: CANDAHAR, WITH THE BRITISH CANTONMENTS, UNDER GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART.

NOVELS.

The autobiographical form of writing is a little awkward sometimes, as, for example, in the case of the three volumes entitled *In Her Majesty's Keeping*, by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield (Richard Bentley and Son); for the reader, especially just now, when so much literature is composed by ex-convicts and ticket-of-leave men, might not unreasonably conclude that the author is a murderer, a "lifer," and has to report himself at the end of every volume he writes, or oftener, to the police. The story, in fact, is, for the most part, a record of the experiences supposed to have been undergone by an unfortunate gentleman, an artist by profession, who, having Spanish as well as English blood in his veins, and a woman "with a waspish tongue" for a wife, is goaded, as the author seems to insinuate that it is quite natural for anybody to be, into rushing away from home, getting drunk "at a pothouse of questionable repute," felling "a man with a quart pot," falling upon him on the ground, and proceeding "to hammer in his skull with it" until he is dead. At any rate, this is what the cultivated artist is supposed to do; and having done it, having been tried and found guilty of wilful murder, he is sentenced to death, but respited through certain representations made to the Home Secretary. His sentence is commuted to penal servitude for life, with a chance that, if he should behave well for twenty years, he may, perhaps, have his case reconsidered, "and even be released on a ticket-of-leave." Meanwhile, by the assumption of a wrong name and by other means he keeps his fate a secret from his "waspish" wife and his angelic daughter; and in due time he is driven in "Black Maria" to Pentonville, and afterwards removed to Dartmoor. The idea of the book seems to have been suggested by the publications which have been issued pretty plentifully of late years, professedly written by gentlemen who have been "in trouble;" and the object of it seems to have been, on the one hand, to show how little dependence is to be placed upon certain statements contained in those publications, and, on the other hand, to present a truthful picture of what takes place in our penal establishments, to acknowledge what is good in them, to hold up to reprobation what is bad, and to offer suggestions for improvement. The way in which this is done is as follows:—The hot-blooded artist, who has wielded the quart-pot to such murderous effect, gives a series of sketches of various comrades in like condemnation with himself, as well as of a few warders and of a governor or two, a chaplain, a doctor, and a scripture-reader; and then the chief warder is permitted to discourse in his own peculiar language about criminals, or at any rate prisoners, their conduct and their treatment, from his own point of view. It will be clear, therefore, that to class such a work among novels is to take a little liberty, excusable on the ground of convenience; there is little or nothing in the narrative beyond a plain, graphic description of certain exceedingly repulsive characters and extremely disagreeable phases of life. Perhaps the most powerful and most remarkable part of the book is that in which attention is drawn to the means whereby, even in a prison, under the severest discipline, beneath the closest supervision, force of character may make one prisoner the slave of another, and even the custodian the slave of the creature in custody. Or if force of character seem to be too favourable a term to apply to the influence exercised by a brutal bully or an ingenious knave, let some more appropriate words be chosen to express what is intended. "I have tried," says the author, "by means of parable and exhortation, to point out sundry defects in certain branches of the penal system, as well as one or two serious blemishes with reference to other matters—notably, with regard to the probably well-meaning, but certainly abortive, action of the Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the outrageous treatment of military prisoners." That is the gist of his work; and the reader will now know what to expect—something very different from a merely pleasant, or even unpleasant, romance, having no object beyond amusement or beguilement. As regards military offences, however, it may be added, in conclusion, that the author, like so many other persons, does not appear to be sufficiently impressed with the enormity of some of the military offences he specifies. For a soldier to be insubordinate, or to strike or attempt to strike a superior, is an offence which it would be highly dangerous to regard as anything but vile; attach the least idea of heroic weakness to it, and, as a Roman would have said, "Actum est de exercitu."

Irresistible literary gentlemen, with their characteristic doubts about the existence of a Supreme Being, seem to come off second best, even in this world, according to the example presented in *Grisel Romney*, by M. E. Fraser-Tytler (Marcus Ward and Co.), which is the title of a very pleasantly written novel, in two slender volumes. The purpose of the story, if there be any particular purpose, is apparently to show how a judgment overtook an irresistible literary gentleman, who rejoices in the somewhat plebeian name of Jack Hunt, who captivates women with an ease which reminds one of the manner in which the great Cæsar used to come, see, and conquer, and who, nevertheless, lives to find each heroine married to the person popularly known as "another," after he has himself been engaged to both angels. Why he should meet with so humiliating a fate is hardly to be explained on any other ground than that the author desired to read a severe lesson to those clever paragons, not uncommon in the present day, who, though they are unimpeachable on the score of soberness, temperance, and chastity, have no sound religious convictions, and are all abroad on matters of faith. The worst of it is, as often happens in novels, we are obliged to take Mr. Hunt's stupendous abilities and attractiveness a great deal upon trust; although it must be acknowledged that, if he found "reviewing" so profitable a vocation as he seems to have found it, he was certainly a very wonderful man, a very alchemist indeed. To the ordinary reader it may appear that Mr. Hunt's great strength lay in an "ulster," which he was wont to wear, and upon which some unnecessary stress seems to be laid, unless it was endowed with certain properties similar to those which the cap of Fortunatus is fabled to have possessed. However all this may be, it is undeniable that the story is a very pretty story, though slight and barren of either remarkable incident or profound study of character. A paralytic stroke and a runaway carriage, the latter unattended by fatal consequences, so far as life and limb are concerned, comprise almost, if not quite, the whole of the more stirring occurrences; and novel-readers must by this time be perfectly callous in the presence of such ordinary calamities. On the other hand, there is a great deal of agreeable prattle, a vision of tableaux vivants, a sound of lively music, a patter of dancing feet, a scent of orange-blossoms, a pervading atmosphere of love, a gleam of bright eyes, an occasional duet of kissing. It is, in fact, a picture of real life, as life is led among the comfortable classes, though the picture is but a trifling sketch, with the figures somewhat indistinct and the colour lightly laid on.

The 30th Hussars, a regiment which will probably be looked for in vain in Hart's "Army List," are giving a ball at the commencement of the second of the two volumes entitled *Alan Dering*, by the Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh (Richard Bentley and Son); and among the dancers at that ball the

very happiest hearts are to be found in the bosoms of Alan Dering, a captain in the aforesaid regiment, and Rosabel Dumaresque, "the acknowledged beauty of the evening." Alan and Rosabel are engaged to be married; and in due time the marriage takes place. He is represented to be a dreamer, a poetical, or at any rate a romantic, thinker; she is a sweet, pink and white, pretty creature, with a soul which soars a very little way, if at all, above millinery. Now, in former days, as we have already learned from the first volume, Alan has fallen in with and fallen in love with a very superior young woman, with more than his own proportion of mental and spiritual depth and elevation; but she has been obliged to refuse him, because she has promised her eccentric old father, Lord Ereildoun, to marry her cousin, Sir Francis Ruthven. So Alan and Rosabel are married, and so are Sir Francis and Cecil, the lady with the unusually liberal allowance of soul. Lady Ruthven, as Cecil has now become, is very soon left a widow, her husband having died whilst they were abroad, and her reappearance in London society threatens to be a serious matter for the peace of the Derings' household. For Alan and Cecil have each been cherishing a certain "dream" from the very first day almost of their acquaintance, a dream in which each becomes the complement of the other's happiness. Indeed, Alan is so greatly exercised in mind that he, a married man too, shocking to relate, does not hesitate to tell his passionate tale of love to the charming widow, and profess his intention of refusing to follow his regiment to India so that he may remain within the magic circle of her immediate influence in England. Hereupon the noble widow speaks out nobly, and, though not concealing her favourable sentiments towards him, exacts from him a promise to be true to honour and duty, join his regiment, and discharge a faithful husband's functions towards his comparatively silly but certainly unoffending wife. He promises and fulfils his promise; but his steadfastness is not tried for very long: the novelist, all-powerful, comes to the rescue, removes the silly wife to a more distant and a better land than India, and brings the widow and her lover together again. This is really all the history of Alan Dering; though with it is loosely connected another, of a somewhat tragic and pathetic but hackneyed sort, the only object of which, one would say, is to put Alan Dering in possession of certain property. The portions of the story which exhibit the most indisputable signs of excellence are those in which Lord Ereildoun and his daughter, Cecil Ruthven, are introduced: the eccentric old nobleman, especially, is very well sketched, and it is almost a pity that there is so little of him.

Irresistible literary gentlemen, with "no very fixed belief in a God," appear destined to take a position as heroes, formerly occupied, in novels of more or less fashionable life, by rakish captains and wicked lords; and, in accordance with the growing practice, the hero of *There's Rue for You*, by Mrs. Arthur Kennard (Chapman and Hall) is a poet, whose works, strange to observe, have an enormous sale. He is also a diplomatist—that is to say, he seems to be attached in some capacity to the diplomatic profession. He is likewise a madman, which is the best explanation of his extraordinary proceedings; although to give extracts from the journal in which he jotted down his ravings is a little hard on the reader. However, such as he is, he is encountered very early in the narrative, having just written a poem, immensely successful and subversive of the whole moral and conventional code; a poem which, when we first make the heroine's acquaintance, she is on her way to demand at the circulating library. Now this heroine is a beautiful married woman, whose course of reading, both before and after marriage, is scarcely calculated to mould her into the simple, unsophisticated mother of children, such as her honest, manly, and, for all his wealth, unpretentious husband would like to see her. She has, evidently, restless, romantic, intellectually ambitious yearnings; she is, in fact, a dangerous woman to be brought in contact with the fascinating literary hero. Or, perhaps, such contact may be said to threaten danger to both. They, therefore, of course, become extremely intimate; he saves her darling child's life, and she gives him a locket containing her own hair. She even allows him to use language to her to which she ought not to have listened; and, having listened to it, having also shown some very singular emotion in his company and even at his presence, she certainly supplies him with some little, or by no means little, reason for supposing that the ardent love with which she inspires him is to a very considerable extent reciprocated by her. But he cannot be excused, save on the ground of insanity, for the incredible baseness of his conduct in betraying what he unquestionably was justified in suspecting might possibly be the state of the lady's feelings towards him to her own husband, under especially critical circumstances, and treacherously contriving to prevent an explanation between the husband and wife. Happily, the husband knocks him down; but that is a mere trivial detail. The wife is estranged from her husband, debarred from seeing her children, and flies to Italy—a course which gives the author an opportunity of airing a little easy Italian, just as a few equally easy lessons in French and German have already been impressed upon the reader. What is the end of it all may be left for others to divine or to discover from the book itself, which consists of but two volumes; it must be doubted, however, whether much sympathy will be felt for the heroine, who acts, to say the least of it, with most censurable imprudence. The story is of particularly slight texture, and not remarkable for originality in plot, characters, or incidents; it contains little to instruct or exercise the mind, and little or nothing to call forth emotion; but it is distinguished for the power of reproducing in a lively style, with abundant detail, the scenes and the gossip which are supposed to make up the daily social life of well-connected and well-to-do people, and there are thousands of readers over whom this power has an influence more potent than any other.

The autobiographical method is adopted in the first chapter of the story contained in the three volumes entitled *Lady Laura*, by Mary Elizabeth Christie (Strahan and Company), which commences with an account of a picture-gallery and certain wonderful portraits contained therein; but at the beginning of the second chapter the first person is dropped, and it appears that the story which is to come will have little or nothing to do with the person who narrates it; and we are warned that it is to be "a quiet story of modern days, in which is no mystery but such as is revealed in every unfolding of human character; no horror but that which attends the passage of pure spirits from dreamland into life; no dramatic movement but the play of passion and principle among the shifting motives of the heart; no outcome but the time-worn passage through error and repentance into the open spaces of forgiveness and atonement." The impatient reader, therefore, may be inclined to growl out that, if it be so, then fifty good pages have been wasted in unnecessary verbiage, and that the look-out is not encouraging for lovers of thrilling incident. But connection is kept up with the introductory chapter by an occasional allusion; and a reader's senses may be pleasantly affected by something more wholesome than thrilling incidents, by vivid descriptions of natural scenery and by an interesting

analysis of natural feelings and natural proceedings. Those excellent substitutes for causes which produce a questionable excitement are not altogether absent from the novel under consideration; but, on the other hand, they are not present in such quantity and force as so relieve the story from a certain oppressiveness arising from the too great prevalence of mere talk and sentiment over real business and brisk movement. The writing is very good throughout, and very powerful in parts; and there is, from first to last, a current of strong feeling, and a tone of moral and intellectual superiority, real superiority, without any airs and pretences. There are few readers, however, who can keep their attention fixed through page after page of moralising, philosophising, speculating, and rhapsodising, however admirable the ideas and the language may be. The tale is, on the whole, a painful one; and the main source of the pain is that which is so commonly drawn upon, and will probably never be exhausted by novelists. A highly-gifted gentleman belonging to the literary heroes just now in vogue marries the wrong lady, and the consequences are such as may be easily imagined. The right lady, being an intimate friend of the wrong lady, is, of course, constantly crossing the path of the married couple, and the complications become not only serious, but dangerous. But these complications are managed by the author with great delicacy and discretion, although the reins of passion are by no means tightly held; and the seventh commandment, which is at times, apparently, in imminent peril of irremediable breakage, receives no infringement of which human laws or society can take cognisance. Of course, this result cannot be attained without the cost of at least one embittered life, and, perhaps, of one broken heart; and it may be a question whether the penalty exacted be not too severe and be not inflicted upon the wrong person. At any rate, the chief sufferer, whom a lenient author might easily have let off with a lighter sentence, will probably be considered to have deserved the extreme severity, if at all, for unreasonable adoration of a being whose transcendent merits will not be conspicuous to everybody.

The publication of such tales as that which is contained in the single volume entitled *The Rival Doctors*: by A. Lapointe, translated from the French by Henri Van Laun (J. C. Nimmo and Bain), is highly commendable for many reasons, and especially because it tends to correct the erroneous ideas which prevail among many, if not most, English people, who, misled by a peculiar sort of Parisian literature, are full of apprehension concerning the moral, or rather immoral, atmosphere to which readers of French stories may be exposed. It would be difficult to mention any English work of fiction pervaded by a healthier moral tone than that of "The Rival Doctors;" though, certainly, there is just one scene in which, without the slightest suspicion of prurency, the details of a scandalous plot to ruin the character of sundry persons of both sexes are described with somewhat startling bluntness. That is the only scene to which the most sensitive reader could object; and the objection would not be on the score of immorality, of which there is not a tittle, but on the ground of plain speaking. The story is particularly pleasant reading; perfectly simple, to the verge of crudeness occasionally; with plenty of character and incident, and without any tedious digressions; and it presents a charmingly novel spectacle of French village life, as well as a very instructive and interesting exposition of the French marriage-laws. The rival doctors form, of course, a contrast between the good and the bad, the learned and the ignorant; and if the good one makes love after an effusive and a high-flown style which may make an English reader smile, allowance must be made for Gallic nature and Gallic modes of expression. The translator is well known as one to whom the French language is as familiar as, even if it cannot be exactly considered, his own; and it may, therefore, be taken for granted that he is never at fault in his appreciation, though he is sometimes evidently a little astray in his rendering. He is, perhaps, not more un-English than a Scotchman or an Irishman in his management of "shall" and "will" or "would" and "should," but when he persistently translates "ignore" by "ignore," he shows, as in some other instances, that he has not complete command of the English language. The incompleteness, however, is scarcely sufficient to call for notice, and certainly does not interfere with the enjoyment of perusal.

The translation, by Miss Bertha Ness, of Edmond About's *Story of an Honest Man* (3 vols., Sampson Low and Co.), will bring to many English readers an improved acquaintance with French middle-class social life and character. There are, it is to be hoped, as well in that country as in our own, not a few "honest men" of the intelligent and high-spirited *bourgeois* type shown in Pierre Dumont, the hero of this fictitious autobiography. He is the son of a brave working carpenter at the little town of Courcy, in Touraine, and grandson of a retired veteran soldier of the Republic and the Empire. The death of his father, in gallantly doing his duty as a *sapeur-pompier* in the fire at M. Simonnot's earthenware factory, is the first important event of Pierre Dumont's experiences. He becomes an artisan of that establishment, and rises to a post of confidence in its commercial department, which sends him to the London Great Exhibition, and all round Europe, and by which he gains wealth and an influential position in the world. But his heart remains true to early friendships, and the wife he chooses to wed, after all, is Mlle. Barbe-Luce Bonafigue, the arch little Southern girl, who seems to make him as happy as he deserves. Among the comrades of Pierre Dumont is one Basset, a stern Republican, whose character is a truthful portraiture of the disposition of some of those concerned in the Revolution of 1848, and in resistance to the Napoleonic *coup d'état* of 1851. The narrative extends farther to the German invasion of 1870, and to the siege of Belfort, in Alsace, where the "honest man," being a true patriot though no politician, serves among the defenders of that fortress. It is an interesting, animated, and characteristic story of real French life, not of Parisian, but of provincial society, in which there are elements of moral worth to a considerable amount.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him, in the Chancery Division on Saturday, an application on behalf of Sir Henry Havelock to obtain an order for the annual payment of a sum of £2700 out of an estate bequeathed to him and his heirs in tail under the will of his cousin, named Allan. The will of the testator directs that the income of his estate shall be accumulated at compound interest for twenty-one years, and then invested in land, and that a dispute of the provision of the will shall entail a forfeiture. According to these provisions Sir Henry Havelock will have attained the age of seventy years before he can derive advantage under the will, and he sought to obtain payment of the sum specified in order properly to bring up his children. Vice-Chancellor Malins regretted that at present he saw no means of granting so reasonable an application. He directed that the question should be more fully argued, and in the meantime authorised the immediate payment of £1500 without prejudice to his future decision.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. GREVILLE T. HOWARD.
The Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Castle Rising, King's Lynn, Norfolk. He was born Dec. 22, 1836, the second son of Charles John, seventeenth Earl of Suffolk and tenth Earl of Berkshire, by Isabella, his wife, second daughter of the late Lord Henry Thomas Molyneux Howard (brother of the twelfth Duke of Norfolk), and was next brother of the present Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863, and was formerly a Commissioner in Lunacy. He inherited the estate of Castle Rising in 1876, under the will of his aunt, the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The Hon. Mr. Howard married, Sept. 18, 1873, Lady Audrey Townshend, youngest daughter of the late Marquis Townshend, and leaves a young family of two sons and two daughters.

MR. WILSON, OF RIGMADEN.
William Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden Park, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Lunesdale, Torquay, J.P. and D.L. for Westmorland, died on the 26th ult., aged seventy. He was second son of Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., J.P., of Kendal, and succeeded his brother in 1870. Mr. Wilson, whose death we record, was educated at Haileybury College, was formerly in the Indian Civil Service, and served as High Sheriff for the county of Westmorland in 1863. He married, first, in 1843, Maria Letitia, daughter of Richard P. Hulme, Esq., of Maissonette, Devon, which lady died in 1873; and secondly, in 1875, Elizabeth, daughter of John Morland, Esq., formerly of Capplethwaite Hall, Westmorland. By his first wife he leaves, with other issue, a son, Christopher Wyndham Wilson, Esq., J.P., of High Park, Kendal.

GENERAL SIR M. STACK.
General Sir Maurice Stack, K.C.B., late 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Cavalry, died on the 20th ult. at the Hayes, Prestbury, near Cheltenham. He was born 1796, the second son of the late Rev. John Stack, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Captain Barker, R.N., and entered the Army in 1815. Besides various minor affairs, he served in the campaign in Scinde under Sir Charles Napier, and at the Battle of Hyderabad. He attained the rank of General in 1873, and was placed on the retired list in 1877. The General was nominated C.B. in 1843, and K.C.B. in 1867. He married, in 1824, Cecilia, daughter of Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and leaves a son, Major Charles Edward Stack, of the Bombay Army.

VICE-ADMIRAL BARNARD.
Vice-Admiral Frederick Lampert Barnard, of Furzebrook, Axminster, died suddenly on the 28th ult., aged sixty-seven. He was eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Edward Barnard, entered the Royal Navy in 1827, and served successively on the home station, at the Cape of Good Hope, Lisbon, and in troop-ships to North America and the West Indies. He was for a time Senior Officer at Buenos Ayres. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral retired list in 1874, and Vice-Admiral last year.

The deaths are also announced of:—
John Marcus Barron, Esq., of Georgestown, County Waterford, J.P., on July 19, at Turret House, Tramore.
Colonel Henry Zouch Darrah, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 6th ult., at Genoa, aged forty-nine.
Major Quintin Shaw Awdry Jamieson, Madras Staff Corps, on June 20, at Rajahmundry, aged forty-four.
The Rev. Edward Banister, for twenty-one years Vicar of Besthorpe, Norfolk, on the 24th ult., aged sixty-one.
Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Lyster, late 94th Foot, and late of The Firs, Brentwood, Essex, on the 20th ult., in his sixty-fourth year.

Captain Henry Maynard Bingham, R.N., on the 28th ult., aged fifty-one. He was second son of the late Rev. Richard Bingham, Vicar of Queenborough, Kent.

The Rev. Samuel Brodrib Bergne, for many years one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the 19th ult., aged seventy-four.

James L. Hammond, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and an Assistant Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, on the 23rd ult., at Clyde Villa Hammersmith, aged fifty-one.

Thurlow Hovell Godfrey, late Captain H.E.I.C.S., on June 25, at Coimbatore; and William Haley Godfrey, Retired Lieutenant-Colonel H.E.I.C.S., on April 12, at Ootacamund. They were sons of the late Major Charles Godfrey, R.H.A., and grandsons of the Right Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Bishop of Durham.

The Hon. Harriet Anne Waldegrave, on the 26th ult., in her eighty-seventh year. She was the third daughter of William, first Lord Radstock, G.C.B., who was elevated to the Peerage for his distinguished naval services, by Cornelia, his wife, second daughter of David Van Lennep, Esq., of Smyrna, and was sister of Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock, father of the present peer.

The Hon. Mrs. Monckton (Arabella Martha), of Southwell Manor, Notts, suddenly, on the 25th ult., at Schwalbach, Germany. She was daughter of the Rev. John Robinson, Rector of Widmerpool, Notts; was married, June 10, 1845, to Colonel the Hon. Edmund Gambier Monckton, brother of the sixth Viscount Galway, and was left a widow, Oct. 7, 1872, with four sons and three daughters. Her eldest son is heir-presumptive to the viscountcy of Galway.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Adair, 2nd Somersetshire Militia, J.P., of Heatherton, Somerset, and of Colhays, Devon, from a fall from his horse. Colonel Adair was eldest son of the late Alexander Adair, Esq., of Heatherton; received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford (where he graduated M.A. 1856); and was formerly Captain in the Coldstream Guards. He married, 1860, Caroline, daughter of J. G. Turnbull, Esq., late Accountant-General at Madras, and leaves issue.

The Hon. Arthur Lascelles, J.P. and D.L., on the 19th ult., at Norley, Cheshire, aged seventy-three. He was the youngest son of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, by Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart., and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He married, Nov. 18, 1834, Caroline Frances, fourth daughter of the late Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., and had three sons and seven daughters. His eldest son is Major Walter Richard Lascelles, of the Rifle Brigade.

The Hon. Chichester Thomas Skeffington, on the 18th ult., at Charlemont-terrace, Kingstown, near Dublin. He was the second son of Thomas Henry, Viscount Ferrard (only son of the Right Hon. John Foster, afterwards Lord Oriel, last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons), by Harriet, his wife, in her own right Viscountess Massereene, only daughter of the late Earl of Massereene. Mr. Skeffington married, Dec. 20, 1845, Amelia, second daughter of the late Arthur Blennerhasset, Esq., of Ballyseedy, County Kerry, and had four sons and six daughters. His third daughter is Lady Muskerrey.

CHESS.

E J M (Jamaica).—The game is well played by A F M, but so poorly by his adversary as to deprive it of all interest. If found correct, the problem shall have a diagram.
H H (Broadmoor).—Thanks; it shall be examined.
SENEZ.—The key move of the solution of No. 1891 is 1. K to Kt 7th.
Da F St (Blandford-square).—The correction is noted, and the problem as amended shall be re-examined.
LEONCE B (Liverpool).—There were fourteen competitors in the Grand Tourney of 1862 and six prizes. The gentleman mentioned gained the third prize, value £20.
T W N (Fulham).—The problem is by Herr Bayer, and has been already published in London and elsewhere.
W S V (Paddington).—It is unsuitable. There are not a dozen persons in the world who would attempt the solution of a problem in forty-one moves, although we agree with you that such compositions are frequently simpler than those in fewer moves.
H F A (New York).—The paper comes regularly to hand. Thanks.
KNIGHT ERRANT.—There is only one solution of No. 1898, and that is the author's.
H L (Reading).—If White touched the adverse Pawn he is bound to capture it.
J R E (Stuttgart).—The games are very acceptable, and we shall be glad to see more between the same players.
AN OLD HAND.—The initials E. B. G. heading Problem No. 448 are those of Mr. E. B. Cook, now residing in Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A.
VA (U.S.).—Correct solutions of Nos. 1896, 1897, and 1897.
M CUMMING (Augusta, U.S.A.).—Correct solutions of Nos. 1896 and 1897.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1889 received from Alfred W Hale, J W W, H Hampton, M A Hind, and Emile Frau.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1890 received from E H V, E L G, H Hampton, G C Baxter, Emile Frau, and Holey Hall.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1901 received from H B, Dr F St, Shalforth, Cant, E L G, Julia Short, Arnold Karberg, S Karberg (Cologne), An Old Hand, Kitter, M O'Halloran, O S Cox, E Elsbury, I Sharswood, E Sharswood, O Oswald, Elsie, S Farrant, O Darragh, R Jessop, Nerina, Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, H Brewster, R Gray, L Falcon (Antwerp), B Dyke, P Richmond, Fred Richmond, H G Richmond, H Langford, G Foshrooke, N Cator, Jupiter Junior, G L Mayne, Otto F A Kentish Man, Carlota, R H Brooks, W M Curtis, Norman Rumbelow, Alpha, H Brewster, L Casella, James Dobson, Otto Wolter, H Hampton, G C Baxter, D W Kell, M Dawson, Theodor Willink, H Blacklock, J Tucker, J W W, R Ingersoll, and A C Edwards.

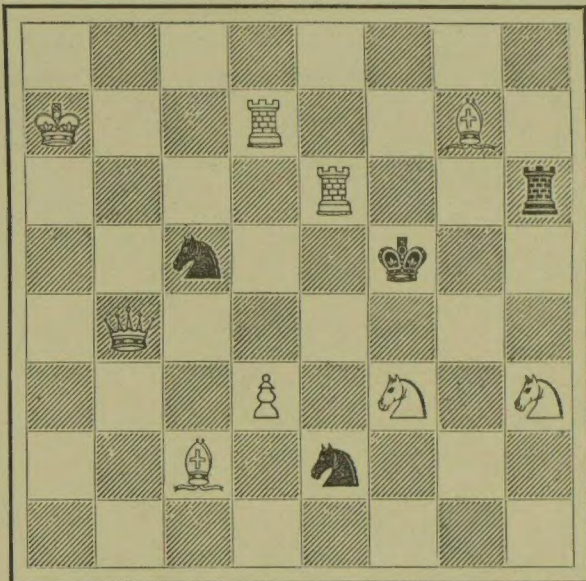
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1900.

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| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to Kt sq | K to K 5th |
| 2. B to Q 6th | K moves |
| 3. Kt or B mates accordingly. | |

PROBLEM No. 1903.

From the set to which has been awarded the first prize in the American Congress Problem Tourney.

Motto "Per aspera, ad astra."
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played recently in London between the Rev. Mr. EARNshaw and another Amateur. (Two Knights' Defence.)

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| WHITE (Mr. A.) | BLACK (Mr. E.) | WHITE (Mr. A.) | BLACK (Mr. E.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 14. P to Q Kt 4th | |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | | |
| 3. B to B 4th | Kt to B 3rd | | |
| 4. Kt to Kt 5th | P to Q 4th | | |
| 5. P takes P | Kt to Q R 4th | | |
| 6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | P to Q B 3rd | | |
| 7. P takes P | P takes P | | |
| 8. B to R 4th | | | |

The best square for the Bishop at this juncture is K 2nd.

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| 9. | P to K R 3rd |
| 9. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K 5th |
| 10. Kt to K 2nd | B to Q B 4th |

10. B to K 3rd is the usual move here; and as it forces the adverse Knight to K 5th it is preferable to the move in the text.

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| 11. Castles | Castles |
| 12. Kt to K sq | |

Such an early retreat bodes ill to the White forces. If, however, he had played 12. Kt to K 5th, Black would probably have continued with 12. Q to B 2nd, followed, on the retreat of the Knight to B 4th, by 13. B to K Kt 5th.

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| 12. | R to K sq |
| 13. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q R 3rd |

A very fine conception. He now threatens to win the Queen by 14. B to K Kt 5th, a move that would be ineffective while this square is unguarded.

The judges of the American Congress Problem Tourney (Messrs. Carpenter, Cook, and Waterbury) have awarded the prizes as follows:—First prize, 100 dols., to the set, "Per aspera, ad astra;" second prize, 50 dols., to the set, "Sub hoc signo vinces;" third prize, 25 dols., to the set, "Varieties;" fourth prize, a valuable collection of mineralogical specimens, to the set, "Summer is over." The *Turf, Field, and Farm* prize of 25 dols. for the best problem in the tourney has been awarded to the four-move position in the set bearing the motto, "Honour to whom honour is due."

The first prize in the tourney at Brunswick, organised by the West German Chess Association, was won by Herr Louis Paulsen. Messrs. Blackburne and Mason, having learned at Wiesbaden that this tourney was not intended by the promoters to be of an international character, did not claim to enter the lists, and, consequently, no representative of English or American chess engaged in it. Both players would very probably have received a cordial welcome, but they showed good taste in not intruding upon a number of amateurs who had elected to spend their brief holiday in the exercise of their favourite pastime.

The *Chessplayer's Chronicle* for August opens with a continuation of "W. W.'s" remarkably clear and concise review of the openings, which is followed by a selection of games, with original annotations. The news of the month is noted by the editor, and the problem world is comprehensively reviewed by Mr. Andrews. A good selection of chess stratagems completes a capital number. In the news of the month is a note of Mr. H F. Gastineau's annual garden-party, which was attended by most of the leading metropolitan chessplayers, and which, we are glad to learn, was favoured with fine weather. In that respect Peckham was superior to the Strand, where we can bear witness a thunderstorm raged throughout the afternoon of the festival. Mr. Andrews notes that a problem under the motto, "Tamao Caros Nipomi Kotos," competing in a tourney organised by a Lehigh journal, is a copy of one published in this column on July 18, 1868, and appends this comment. "The *Illustrated London News* seems a favourite hunting ground for dealers in coincidence and adapters of old problems. The above makes the sixth adaptation, from its columns that has come under my observation during the last five years. Of this number four were absolute reproductions and two extensions by the addition of an extra move." "Dealers in coincidence" will please observe that their chance of escaping detection is very remote when their pretensions spread beyond the obscure circles they were designed to entertain. In common with some of Mr. Andrews's correspondents, we believe the companion problem to this fraud to be an old acquaintance, and reproduce it in the hope that some of our readers may fully recognise, and inform us of the name of the author.

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| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K to K Q B square, Q at K 5th, Kt at K Kt 7th; Pawns at K Kt 2nd and K B 4th. | |
| Black: K at K R 5th, B at K Kt 8th, Kt at K 6th; Pawns at K Kt 4th, K Kt 5th, and Q B 7th. | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 2, 1879) with a codicil (dated April 8, 1880) of Mr. John Robert Thomson, late of No. 26, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, and of Blackstones, Redhill, who died on June 27 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by James Duncan Thomson and Charles William Thomson, the sons, the Rev. Richard Wood, Henry Cazenove, and Henry Moules, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Yda Margaretha Thomson £1000 and all his household furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriages, at his residence, Sussex-square; he also leaves her his said residence for life; to his three sons, James Duncan, John Robert, and Charles William, £10,000 each; upon trust for his six daughters, Mrs. Anna Maria Wood, Mrs. Letitia Georgiana Cazenove, Mrs. Barbara Constantia Cazenove, Mrs. Yda Margaretha Lobb, Mrs. Rosa Alexandrina Schrieber, and Mrs. Emily Caroline Perring, £10,000 each; upon trust for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frances Louisa Thomson (the widow of his late son, Harrison Prince Thomson), and at her death for her daughter, Rosa Margaretha, £5000; to his granddaughter, the said Rosa Margaretha Thomson, £5000; and legacies to his nieces, executors, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his said sons, daughters, and daughter-in-law, their respective shares being held upon the same trusts as their original legacies.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1879) with a codicil (dated May 25, 1880) of Mr. John Harborow, late of No. 15, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, hosier and glover, and of Vine Cottage, Barnes-common, who died on May 27 last, has been proved by Mrs. Betsy Harborow, the widow, and Samuel John Southey, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture, horses, and carriages, and the sum of £20,000 is to be held upon trust for her for life; his house at Boston, Lincolnshire, he leaves to his brother Thomas for life, and then to his said brother's son John; upon trust for his cousin, Miss Jane Harborow for life, £3000; to Mrs. Sarah Paul Ortnor, £1000; and some other legacies. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives one seventh to his brother Thomas; one seventh to his sister, Mrs. Harriet Turtle; one seventh to his nephew John, the son of his brother William; and the remaining four sevenths between four of the children of his late brother George.

The will (dated Nov. 22, 1875) of Mrs. Anna Maria Dawson Jackson, late of No. 41, Belgrave-square, who died on Oct. 6 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Washington Jackson, the son, and George Martin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix directs her furniture, jewellery, and personal effects to be divided between her children; and leaves all her real and personal estate, except her immovable property in the State of Louisiana, upon trust for all her children in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 11, 1880) of Mr. Henry Cawter, formerly of No. 5, Bedford-row, Holborn, land agent and auctioneer, but late of No. 11, Cunningham-place, St. John's-wood, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Thomas Cawter and John Cawter, the brothers, Henry Thomas Cawter, the nephew, and Uriah Collyer, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, and the Institution of Surveyors, and £100 to the Auctioneers' Benevolent Fund. All his freehold and leasehold properties at or near Cobham or elsewhere in the county of Surrey he leaves to his said nephew Henry Thomas Cawter, charged with the payment of some annuities; and there are numerous annuities and legacies to his brothers, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between Elizabeth Cawter and Mary Jane Marvin, the daughters of his brother Thomas, and all the children of his brother John.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1867) with two codicils (dated June 10, 1873, and Feb. 15, 1875) of the Rev. William Gould, formerly of Hatch Beauchamp, Somersetshire, afterwards of Twyford, Berks, but late of Teddington, who died on May 30 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, the widow, and Nathan Wetherell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives to his daughter, Mrs. Fanny Jane Rabin, an annuity of £100 during the life of her mother; and the residue of his personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his said daughter.

The will (dated July 17, 1877) of Mr. James Robinson Planché, late of No. 10, St. Leonard's-terrace, Chelsea, and of H.M.S. College of Arms, Somerset Herald, who died on May 30 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Stephen Tucker, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £1000. The testator, by the generous desire of his daughter Katharine Frances, devises and bequeaths all his property to his daughter Mrs. Mackarness.

A new life-boat, called the *Oliver Goldsmith*, was launched at Ballycotton on Thursday week. The boat was purchased by subscriptions collected by an English lady, Miss Ada Goldsmith Tullow, a collateral descendant of the poet whose name the boat bears. The cost has been about £800.

The twenty-ninth annual report on the district, criminal, and private lunatic asylums in Ireland has been issued. The inspectors of lunatic asylums report that there has been a registered increase of 234 inmates in the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1879. The inspectors do not, however, think that lunacy is on the increase in Ireland; various causes tend to bring its existence into light, notably the establishment of well-organised receptacles for the treatment of mental affections. There are various appendices following the report, which give all the statistics of insanity in Ireland for the year.

A Seamen's Institute and Mission Church has recently been erected at Bristol, just opposite the entrance to the shipping-offices, where all seamen from the docks and harbours of that port must attend to receive their wages on paying-off, and to meet the captains of outward-bound vessels seeking crews. It has been built at a cost of £4500 by Mr. W. F. Lavington, a Bristol merchant. The mission church or chapel is above the hall of the Institute, which is capable of seating 300 men, and is cheerfully decorated and well supplied with pictures and literature. Here the seamen sit daily waiting for captains to hire them. Every morning at 10.30 the bell tolls for a few minutes, when the seamen in waiting go up stairs to the well-appointed and handsome little church forming the first floor. There are daily prayers, with a brief address by the Chaplain. Besides the clergyman, there are two scripture-readers attached to the church; whilst the Mission to Seamen has also a yacht with a scripture-reader at the entrance to the Avon to board the ships anchoring in King road or at Avonmouth, whether outward or inward bound from or to Bristol. The public-houses and sailors' boarding-houses are systematically visited, and, at last, some headway is being made against the system of crimping sailors, for which Bristol has long had a disgraceful notoriety.

THE COUNTRY ROUND CANDAHAR.

The recent disastrous reverse to the progress of British arms in Afghanistan imparts a special interest to the topography of this region. In a paper read before the members of the Royal United Service Institution upon the 16th ult. Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, K.C.B., gave an account of the march of an expeditionary force under his command from the Indus to the Helmund and back, furnishing many details as to character and strategical conditions of the territory between Candahar and Girishk, where General Burrows lately encountered the forces of Ayoub Khan from Herat. After describing the nature of the country between the plains of the Punjab and Candahar, General Biddulph said of that important city:—

"Candahar stands on the western side of the plain which was originally a barren skirt of the mountain. Exactly opposite the city, and two miles to the westward, there is a wide break in the dividing range through which the road to Herat leads, and by which are conducted the many canals and watercourses taken from the Argandab to supply the town and fertilise its environs. Villages cluster around the city on three sides. Corn-fields, orchards, gardens, and vineyards are seen in luxurious succession, presenting a veritable oasis within the girdle of rugged hills and desert wastes all round.

"Candahar having to the south the boundary of an impassable desert, and on the north the terminal spurs of the offshoots of the great range, it follows that the main com-

munications with the outside world lie along the strip of country between the desert and the mountains, westward with Herat, and to the south-eastward with India. A third road to the interior of the country leads up the Turnuk Valley to Ghazni. Beyond these three roads there are no others fit for the march of armies or for trade communications. The position of Candahar near to the slopes of the range to the westward of the city renders it impossible to construct works close at hand to cover the road from Herat. The high ridge and outlying hills dividing Candahar and its suburbs from the Argandab Valley completely command all the level ground between the city and the pass. Beyond the gap a group of detached mountains extends overlooking the approaches and follows the left bank of the Argandab, as far down as Panjwai, fifteen miles distant. Positions for defensive works must be sought, therefore, in front of that place, on the right bank of the river. To the north-east of Candahar the open plain affords situations for forts well removed from the hills at a short distance from the town, and at Akhund Ziarut, thirty miles on the road to Ghazni, there is a gorge which would, if held, add to the security on that quarter.

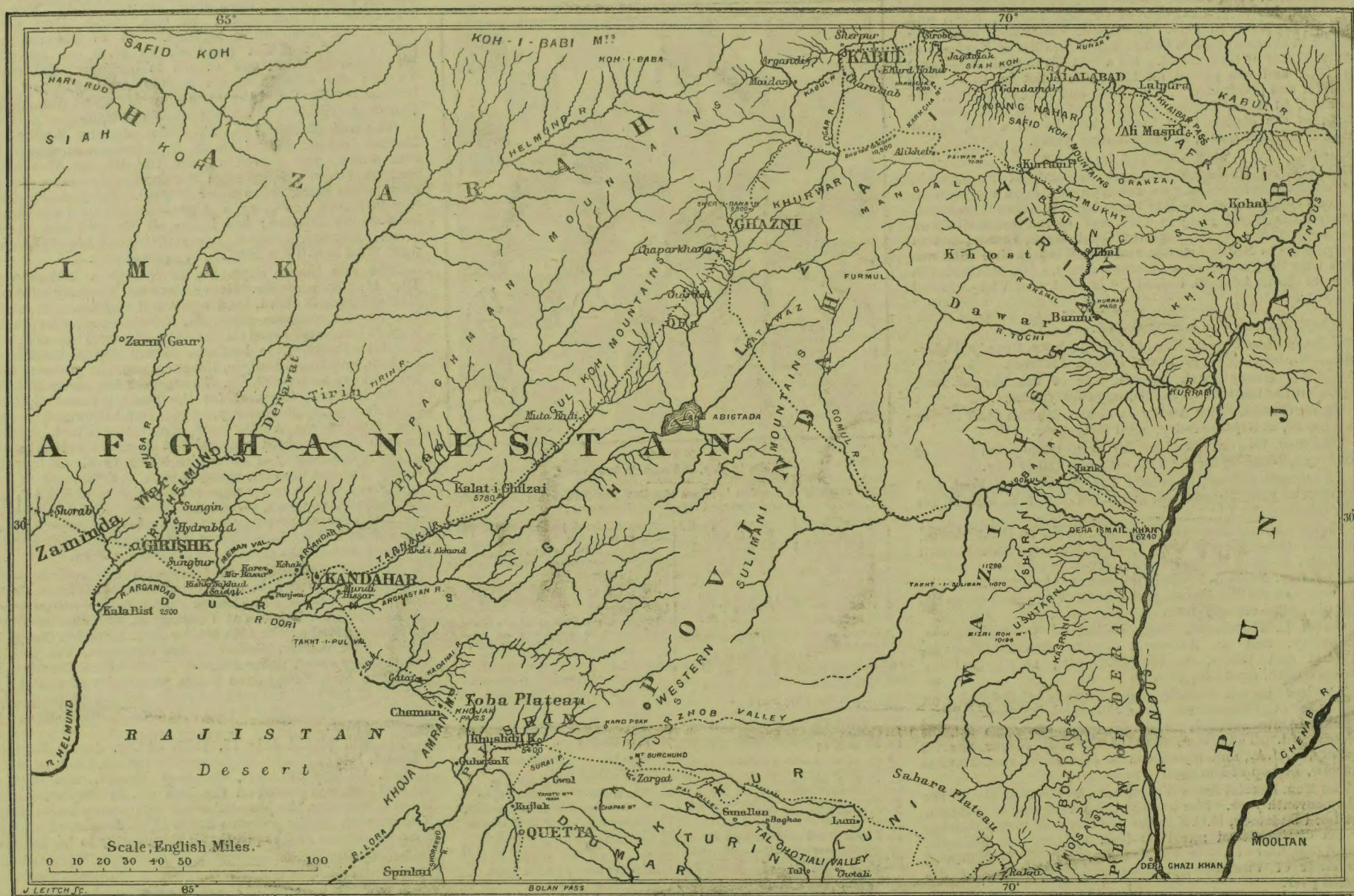
"The country between Candahar and the Helmund has the same general characteristics; there is a strip of plains and skirts of the mountains, bounded on the south by the desert, and on the north by successive spurs of the main range.

"At Sinjuri, about eleven miles west of Candahar on the right bank of the Argandab, there commences a system of mountain skirts, for the most part sterile, which extend in a

great curve round the ends of the promontories of the hills to the left bank of the Helmund. This wide stretch of country is, for certain seasons, a grazing ground; but, except where fertilised with karezes in some good positions, it is unfit for cultivation. To the left of this sterile plain lies the fertile tract along the banks of the Argandab, presenting a strange and charming contrast to the waste around. The limb which forms the western limit of the Argandab Valley is here seen bounding the great plain on the right hand and forming an impassable barrier. From Sinjuri there are, however, paths leading into the next valley of Khakrez, passable for footmen and lightly-laden camels. This rugged barrier opposite Atta Karez approaches the desert to within about ten miles, so that the traversible open plain is reduced to that narrow limit. On the whole road from Herat to Candahar this is the narrowest gateway, and this remarkable feature and the concentration of roads here gives to Atta Karez a strategic importance unequalled by any other spot between India and Central Asia.

"The roads which meet at Atta Karez are as follow:—The great Herat highway passes through Kokeran and crosses the Argandab opposite Sinjuri, whence it lies along the open plain all the way to Atta Karez; second, the road which crosses the Argandab at Panjwai, and afterwards traverses the many watercourses on the left bank of the river; third, the road from Taktipul towards Herat, which follows the edge of the desert, and leaves Candahar to the north.

"The roads which strike off to the westward towards Herat are—the one along the skirt of the mountains through



THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: MAP OF THE COUNTRY ROUND CANDAHAR.

Kishk-i-Nakhud direct to Girishk, and a more circuitous one to Bala Khana. From Bala Khana a road branches off to Kala Bist by the Doab, and another strikes over the waste to Abbaza, a village opposite the ford and ferry, to Girishk. Kishk-i-Nakhud is situated at the foot of the range before mentioned. The abundance of water here supplied by karezes and watercourses creates an oasis in the sterile waste, and the cultivation follows the course of the water down a depression in the plain towards Kala Saidal, there being a line of villages in that direction. Kala Saidal is equidistant from the end of the hill with Atta Karez, and thus the three villages form a triangle and support one another. The importance which was formerly attached to these points is attested by the remains of forts, some of which are of extreme antiquity.

"At Sung Hissar there are the ruins of a very important work on an isolated hill. I have examined the ground in front of Atta Karez, and discovered a site for a work which would command the valley of the Argandab, and sweep the elevated open plain towards the west and north-west, and Sung Hissar might again be used as a fortified post of support. To the westward of this triangular the open country expands in a triangular form, of which the north side is bounded by the line of hills, the south by the Argandab and the desert, and the base by the Helmund. In a direct line to Abbaza from Atta Karez the distance is about forty-six miles, and the open country along the left bank of the Helmund from the mountains down to the junction of this river with the Argandab is about seventy-five miles in extent. The whole of this tract of country is an undulating, and at the same time inclined, plain sloping from the hills. Opposite Girishk, the plateau is elevated 175 feet above the river, while, at the same time, it gradually slopes away towards Bost in gentle undu-

lations. Throughout the whole distance, from some miles above Abbaza, down to the ancient city, the left bank maintains a decided command over the river and the alluvial tract on its right bank, and affords positions for defence and observation of its passages.

"To the westward beyond the Helmund a vast expanse of sterile and slightly undulating plain extends, bounded on the north by the hills, and without limits to the south and west. A road via Washir strikes off from Girishk partly through the hills towards Herat, which is said to be the best supplied with water and is cooler, and passes through a more cultivated country than the road to the south of it. This latter road, leading west by north, is directed on Farrah; it has less physical difficulties, but is not so well supplied with water, fodder, or cultivation. It is, however, quite passable with proper precautions and arrangements. To the north the roads lead to Zamindawar, and terminate in the mountains. In the great arc from west by north to the course of the Helmund no intermediate passable track exists. The road by Bost, Rudbar, and Lash, along the course of the river, passes through tracts more or less cultivated and productive of fodder and grazing. This road has been frequently used by armies in their march to and from Candahar.

"Besides the three roads above-mentioned, there are no others between the Helmund and Herat. The river Helmund being about four feet deep at the fords, and from 90 to 120 yards wide, and having several separate channels, presents a considerable obstacle to the passage of an army; the river is subject to floods, when it would be quite impassable without a bridge. It follows, therefore, that any army intending to pass the Helmund must be provided with bridge material. Although the fords in the dry season are numerous, the prin-

cipal passage for the two northern roads is at Girishk. The castle of that name stands at a point where the road leaves the valley to gain the plain as stretching to the westward.

"The configuration of the country from the hills down the course of the Helmund is that of a seam of verdure and cultivation set within two boundaries of sterile plains. There are no mountains, as indicated in the maps, in the neighbourhood of Girishk. This alluvial tract is diversified with woods, grass lands, and cultivation. Villages are grouped in the wider positions of the valley, and there is an elaborate system of irrigation canals. In all Khorassan there is not a more productive country, and nowhere is there so much grass and wood to be found. In the great bend of the Helmund, where it coasts along the desert, the valley is equally productive. The cultivated lands lie alternately on either bank. Sterile wastes and sandy deserts bound the streak of verdure on both sides. The position of Bost, once a fortified city, is a most important one, as it commands the entrance from the Gurnsir and valley of the Helmund into the Doab on the road to Candahar. The junction of the two rivers takes place about three miles below the citadel, and we find on the desert cliff at that point the remains of a watch-tower. It is to be noted that at Kishki Nakhud, Kila Saidal, all along the course of the Helmund, and at Bost, remains of fortifications and buildings seem to attest the high estimation in which all these strategic points were held. Throughout all this part of Khorassan ruins mark every point of interest; whether this importance was due to the fertility of the neighbouring lands or to the spot being of military importance."

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